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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910

One Dollar a year.

No. 19

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Kentucky.



LET US "BEAT THE DUTCH."

There are three things which make a nation great and prosperous. A fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyances for men and goods from place to place.—Bacon.

Three things that make for greatness. We of the mountains cannot claim to have any of the three. It is true that we have some localities with soil that is very good, but we have not yet learned how to get the best yield out of that. But we must learn. Why not? In last week's issue we were told by Mr. Clark how the Germans farm on hillsides and how they can make a good living on five acres. Why can't we? Doesn't it hurt to have to acknowledge that we are behind?

As to our workshops, the few that we have cannot be said to be very busy. It is little to our credit that most of our mills and factories had to wait for outside initiative, outside organization, and outside capital. It is not at all to our credit that the wealth of our mines goes to enrich foreign investors. We should be able to do more than sell our timber and coal. Our homes and schools should have produced manufacturers and mine promoters and operators.

But our chief shame is in our means of conveyance for men and goods—our roads. No good word can be said for them, and it looks as if the day of good roads is still very far off. Until it does come we shall probably look in vain for advancement in other respects—either material or intellectual.

But can we agree with Bacon after all? No, three things do not make a people great. They may be the signs of their greatness, and they are. They are the products of a great people. The people nowadays make the soil fertile, they build the shops, and they make the roads. And this is our province. We may yet remove the reproach that hangs over us—we may prove ourselves great.

Let us beat the Dutch.

A TORRENS DEED.

The fact that a man has a deed to a tract of land ought to be evidence of his ownership, but not always so. At present a deed cannot be said to be more than a registered certificate of a claim. This claim may be valid or it may not be. The State does not endorse it nor guarantee the claimant's right to the property.

It is customary, when real estate is transferred, to get a lawyer to examine the seller's deed or right to convey, but the lawyer's declaration that the title is all right does not always make it so. He only expresses an opinion which is in no sense authoritative, and he may be mistaken.

Corporations and larger buyers that do not wish to take any risks do little more than have the single deal of the seller examined. They have all transfers of the property in question gone over or abstracted to see if they are in correct form, or if there are any flaws in the title. This abstracting is not official and so does not become a matter of record. It is, therefore, only beneficial to the particular purchaser who has the abstracting done, and, when the land is sold again, the new purchaser, to make sure that he is getting a good title, has to go thru the same lengthy and expensive process of abstracting.

It is said that there are instances where, after property has changed owners several times, one fourth its value has been expended in making the successive abstracts. Even this would not be so bad if the abstracting process could end there, but the chances are that it will have to be done again when there is another transfer.

In two states of the Union, North Carolina and South Carolina, there is a revolt against this needless uncertainty as to the validity of land titles, and the needless labor and expenses of abstracting. And the revolt has something to propose—a real remedy, the so-called Torrens System.

The system provides that the State shall investigate the title to all land once for all, register it and guarantee it. The owner whose title is thus investigated will have a Torrens Deed, and he can thereafter sell and transfer his land with as much ease and as little expense as he could a share of stock in a corporation or a state or city bond.

It is claimed for this system that the original cost of investigation and registering will be no more than a single examination of a title at present and thereafter transfers may be made at one tenth the present cost, and with no worry and no uncertainty.

The Citizen commends the system to its readers and hopes that there may be such agitation in its favor that it may soon be adopted by this state.

THE ROAD PROBLEM

A Short Treatise on Highway Construction

By H. J. Langlois, U.S. Highway Engineer.

It is probable that no subject is engaging the attention of the general public in a greater degree than highway improvement. People are no longer satisfied with the old worn-out roads. The advent of the automobile throughout the country has done more to instigate this movement than any other factor. True, the automobile is the greatest modern destructive agent of roads but, to speak paradoxically, it has done more toward building permanent, scientific and beautiful roads than any other one factor. There was a time when the farmer was content to splash and plod hub-deep in mud on his way to market—but not so with the automobilist. Look today at any place where cars are numerous and note the tremendous increase in good serviceable roadways which now abound as compared with a few years back.

There are three essential points to consider in the construction of a road:

- (1) The requirements of traffic.
- (2) The amount of money available.
- (3) The availability of desirable road material.

It would be foolish for a corporation or municipality to construct a gravel or plain macadam road where heavy automobile traffic exists and it would likewise be foolishness to import crushed stone at an exorbitant expense to surface a road where only light traffic is found.

A town or village should improve

its roads according to its means. Many an existing dirt road could be made a pleasant driveway, if the road-drag was used intelligently upon it. This drag may be made of two pieces of 2x8 oak planks, eight or nine feet long, bolted and spaced two feet apart. This should be dragged at an oblique angle with the road, while the road is still moist from a rain. In this way the old ruts are filled, the center is elevated, the bumps are destroyed and the road becomes a series of practically waterproof layers of puddled earth, at a cost of about two dollars a mile.

An ordinary earth road, well built and drained, suffices very well. A gravel road can be made by placing a layer of gravel eight inches at the center and thinning to two inches at the edge for a width of twelve feet, rolled with a light roller, and if maintained with care will wear for years. Roads constructed of gravel have met with more general endorsement than any other type on account of its reasonable cost.

Plain macadam is more expensive but more serviceable and lasting, and is always dry in all kinds of weather. On account of the terrific deterioration of this style of roadway from rapidly moving automobiles, which draw the finer particles of stone up from the road and eventually blow the road away, highway engineers have been forced to resort to methods to prevent this tearing up, and carrying away of the very essential part of a macadam road. At first crude petroleum oil was placed on the roads. This abated the dust nuisance somewhat. Then a heavier as-

(Continued on fifth page)

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NEXT TUESDAY—WHICH?

Battle for Righteousness but Defeat will be Neither Hopeless nor Crushing—Devotion to the Interests of the People vs. Subserviency to the Interests.

When The Citizen goes to press next week it will probably contain the result of the State and Congressional elections which are to be held on Tuesday, the 8th of Nov. Then the first battle in the greatest campaign for human rights in modern times will have been won or lost. Which will it be?

At this writing no one can forecast the result with any degree of certainty. But this much is certain. If it is a victory for righteousness it will be a phenomenal one, but if it is a defeat it will neither be a hopeless one nor crushing.

But why call it a battle for righteousness more than in other similar elections. Because it is so. In the first stage of the fight the warfare was chiefly between two elements of the Republican party, the Regulars and the Insurgents. The Regulars constitute the machine gang in the party that has for years fattened thru an alliance with the so-called business interests of the country, which means that the real rulers of the Nation are the great trusts and corporations. The Insurgents are the enemies within the same party of these trust controlled machines. They are the friends of popular government and they have been fighting the battles of the people in congress and later in the various Republican primaries and conventions.

The struggles of these two forces have been recounted from time to time in the columns of The Citizen as they have been waged in the various states, and the prediction has from first to last been made that Insurgent victories in the primaries and conventions was the only hope for the success of the party in general at the polls in November, and the latest developments seem to justify fully that prediction.

Now the Insurgents won out in the preliminary struggle and put their candidates in the field in Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana, Washington, California, Michigan, New Hampshire, and New York, in fact in every State where the issues were clearly outlined. It was the greatest house-cleaning process any party has ever known, the more interesting and hopeful because it was from within—undertaken and accomplished by members of the party itself, and not forced from without by a rival party.

This party house-cleaning reached its climax and became the most spectacular in New York. There not only the state Republican machine was controlled by the money power but a member of the national administration was found subservient. The machine was crushed by a popular uprising in the party led by Mr. Roosevelt who was unwillingly drawn into the fight.

But this defeat of the machine in New York served well to show the elements of danger in the final election. The "Old Guard" openly threatened to bolt the ticket if the Insurgents should win, and now it remains to be seen on next Tuesday whether they will carry out their threat. If they do the Democratic ticket hopes to triumph, and if this turns out to be the policy of the Regulars in the other Insurgent states the next congress is expected to be Democratic.

And this is the very thing to be looked for, yet hoped against. Why

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IN OUR OWN STATE

\$150,000 Fire at London—Telephones Displacing Telegraph—Taylorsville Man Wins Carnegie Medal—Commission Plan for Lexington?—Millersburg has Big Fire.

\$150,000 FIRE AT LONDON:—A loss, variously estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000 was caused in London early Wednesday morning by a fire which destroyed the entire main business block. The fire started in the rear of a small dry goods store shortly after midnight and burned to about three o'clock in the morning. It is believed to be of incendiary origin. Eleven houses, including the Catchings Hotel, the principal one of that part of the state, were burned.

In the list of property destroyed are the following: Catchings Hotel, National Bank, London Pharmacy, Post-office, Western Union Telegraph office, U. S. Army Recruiting Station and many stores and offices.

TELEPHONES FOR DISPATCHING TRAINS:—The installation of telephone equipment on both dispatching and message circuits has been completed on the Knoxville division of the Louisville & Nashville. This railroad is one of those which has lately, for the work of handling train movements, been substituting the telephone for the telegraph on account of its greater accuracy, speed and safety. Between Knoxville, Tenn., and Corbin, Ky., 105 miles, dispatching circuit with 19 stations; between LaFollette, Tenn., and Etowah, Tenn., 114 miles, dispatching circuit with 16 stations; between Corbin and Etowah, 163 miles message circuit with thirty-six stations. Circuits meet with the Pine Mountain, Olive Springs and Marysville branches.

These lines have been equipped with the best grade of copper wire, telephone and selectors. Work trains and repair trains are to be equipped with portable telephone sets, which, used in connection with special line poles, will make it possible for the employees to get into immediate touch with either the dispatcher or the message operator. The equipping of this division with telephone circuits has been done at an expense amounting to about \$36,000.

CARNEGIE MEDAL FOR KENTUCKIAN:—Mr. I. Wood Miller of Taylorsville, who saved the life of John H. Eggan, Jr., during the flood of February 23, 1909, was one of those honored with a Carnegie medal last Monday. In its official report the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission made special mention of Miller, directing that a silver medal and \$1,000 in money be given him.

AGITATION FOR COMMISSION PLAN:—A whirlwind campaign for the Commission Plan for the administration of its municipal affairs is being waged in Lexington. Good crowds and considerable enthusiasm have attended the meetings where the operation and advantages of the plan were explained.

FIRE IN MILLERSBURG:—A loss, estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000 and only partially covered by insurance, was caused by a fire in Millersburg on November 1. The flames started in the eastern end of town and a large part of that section was burned to the ground. Because of the rapid spread of the flames it was necessary to call on Paris and Carlisle for aid and thus a larger loss was prevented.

BIBLE SCHOOL PARLIAMENT:—A Bible School Parliament for every Bible School teacher and worker in State was held last Monday at the

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Air Flights—Hero Awards—First Snow—Instruction for Miners.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR SUSTAINED FLIGHT:—Swept onward by storm winds which bore them at the rate of nearly a mile a minute for twenty-four hours over the great lakes, un navigable rivers and impassable forests of Canada, Mr. Alan R. Hawley and Mr. Augustus Post, pilot and aid of the balloon, America II., came to earth in the woods of the Chicoutimi district, Quebec, approximately 1,350 miles from St. Louis, Missouri, whence they started on Monday, October 17, in an endeavor to lift the international cup. They established a new world's record for sustained flight. Their flight to regain civilization, after landing in the Canadian wilderness, has aroused great admiration.

AMERICAN WINS:—Uncontrollable was the enthusiasm when it became known that an American, John D. Moisant, had won the Statue of Liberty flight and captured the \$10,000 prize by covering the seventeen miles from Belmont Park across the harbor of New York and then back again in a bare forty-three seconds less than Claude Grahame-White, the Englishman.

CARNEGIE MEDALS:—Thirteen heroes of the Cherry mine disaster, only two of whom survived, were honored by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its autumn meeting last Monday. These men were among the fifty-eight whose names were added to the hero list and who received medals or cash, or both, for their deeds of valor in rescuing fellow human beings with no thought of their own peril.

Walter Waite and George Eddy, the two living Cherry heroes, were awarded silver medals and \$1,000 in cash each. The families of the other eleven will derive the benefits of the posthumous honors awarded them.

Of the rescues or attempted rescues for which the medals were given, seven were from railroad trains or street cars; nineteen from drowning, (one of these performed by a Kentuckian), one from a runaway horse, eight from suffocation in gas producers or wells, twenty from mine disasters, two from fire, and one from shooting. This last rescue was made by a woman.

SNOW:—Snow, many days ahead of its average date of appearance, fell last Friday as far south as the northern sections of the gulf states, and throughout the entire country unseasonably cold weather prevailed. Five and six inches are reported to have fallen in some sections of Michigan.

MINE RESCUE APPARATUS:—The first of the six portable rescue stations with which the Bureau of Mines plans to instruct miners in the use of mine rescue apparatus and the first aid to the injured appliances, started on its mission Tuesday morning. It is known as car No. 1 and started from Pittsburgh to cover the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania and vicinity. About November 1, car

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AN EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Great Public School Gathering at Lot, Whitley Co. Splendid Program.

Lot is a postoffice and railroad station in Whitley County within a few hundred yards of the Tennessee line. Possibly it should be designated as a village, for there are several farm houses in close proximity.

There may be some doubt in the visitor's mind as to whether he should call it a village but there can be no doubt as to the terms he shall use in any description he may attempt to give of the place. He must call it a beautiful spot, and never will he wonder that the first settlers, coming thru Mud Creek Gap, which is only a few miles away, decided to stop short of the Blue Grass, or the Settlements, as the central position of Kentucky was called in the early days.

It is an attractive place now. It must have been no less attractive at the end of the 18th century when it was first occupied. Here were mountains full of game and here was a wide spreading valley that invited cultivation—the valley of the Clear Fork, a tributary of the Cumberland, a stream still famous for its fish. Here was a climate almost ideal, tempered in the summer by the cool breezes from the surrounding mountains which also served in winter as a shield from the northern blasts.

Into this valley between 1790 and 1800, from Washington County, came three brothers with their widowed mother and there they settled in sight of each other, and there today are some of the descendants of two of these brothers, their grand children and great grandchildren, as genial and sturdy a people as can be found anywhere. Of one of the families there are now two sons, one already a college graduate and preparing for post graduate work in Harvard and the other of High School rank, both clean and strong, the flower of this sturdy stock.

The editor of The Citizen, accompanied by the Executive Secretary of the Society of the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, was ushered into this interesting locality Saturday morning, Oct. 22nd, having been invited by County Supt. Davis to attend an educational gathering there and deliver an illustrated lecture on Sanitation and Health.

The day began dark and gloomy, but the sun soon got in his work and every cloud was driven from the valley. But before a bright day was assured the various wards were full of marching, cheering school children, every child carrying a flag, the primary grades, small ones, the upper grades, larger, and at the head of each school column a huge flag and beneath it a pennant bearing the name of the school.

It was an inspiring scene—the gathering of these educational forces. For two or three hours they continued to come—from Mud Creek, Upper Mud Creek, Halsey, Lower Cane Creek, Upper Cane Creek, Saxton, Proctor, Kensee, Cave Springs, East Tennessee and Jellico. And along with the children came the parents, some on

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Got your stove up yet?

As a means of crossing the Alps flying beats walking.

Mother Earth weighs 7,000,000,000 tons. Isn't she cute?

The fool-killer ought to open a permanent office at Niagara falls.

Why not issue accident and life policies with the hobbie skirts?

Still, when a woman takes to availing the hobbie skirt may serve a purpose.

We hear of Pisa effects in women's fall hats. May we suggest Vesuvius crater styles next?

Mr. MacVeagh thinks of shortening the dollar bill. Most of us would rather have it stretched.

While bathtubs have gone up in price, bathtubs in St. Louis may be rented at the same old figures.

Aviators are bad risks for insurance companies, but they are splendid insurers of human progress and civilization.

When the speeding motorcyclist collides with the joy-riding automobile the innocent bystander is naughty to laugh.

This year's custom yield at New York from returning tourists will break the record. The way to collect is to collect.

Some one has invented a crewless war vessel. Will he now invent a passengerless ship that will take us to Europe?

A Des Moines cat attacked a chandelier hat worn by a young woman. The cat was probably after the rat underneath.

Sanguine persons are offering to bet that Uncle Sam will have his census returns for 1910 all footed up before the year 1911.

A new style in women's wearing apparel is called "Early Christian." This is probably the nearest approach to orthodoxy in women's dress that we can hope for.

The National Council of Persia has decided to employ American financial advisers rather than those of European connections. Another sign of progressiveness in the east.

A hot aerial enthusiast has invented a gas bag to insure the safety from accident to the aeroplanists. Now it is in order for the aeroplanists to invent a sure thing for gas baggists.

The kaiser might as well try to drown the famous Legends of the Rhine, Lorelei and all, as to suppress the traditions of the ballet. What would grand opera be without them?

A member of an old St. Louis family threatens to write a book in which he proposes to expose St. Louis society. Is St. Louis society of sufficient importance to merit exposure?

"The Wash Girl" is the title of a new play that is being brought out in New York. If it succeeds we may expect somebody to follow immediately with a play written around "The Scrub Lady."

That man champion dishwasher ought to feel pretty cheap when he finds that the head of the domestic science movement says the men can take over all the dishwashing for all she cares.

The deaths from cholera in Russia this season according to official reports have now reached the alarming total of \$3,613. No wonder, under the circumstances, that western Europe feels concerned.

On the whole, American cities have been growing faster than was supposed. Now for the census of farming counties, to see how many of the million immigrants a year have been going there.

I. C. LOSES TAX CASE

STATE OF ILLINOIS IS VICTOR OVER RAILROAD UNDER DECISION BY HIGH COURT.

OVERRULES LINE DEMURRER

Case Goes to La Salle County Court to Be Heard on Merits—Action Based on Findings of Accountants That Reports Had Been Changed.

Springfield, Ill.—A decision of the supreme court of Illinois was handed down Friday in the tax case of the state against the Illinois Central Railroad company.

The state won every important contention with the exception that the opinion holds the accounts prior to 1905 have been accepted by the state and payment made thereon, and that therefore they are not subject to further inquiry.

But for the future settlements and for the settlement of all accounts since Governor Deneen came into office, the court lays down hard and fast rules for accounting by which the state will reap a reward of \$2,000,000 a year more in taxes than it has been receiving from the Illinois Central Railroad company.

When the Illinois Central tendered its first payment under Governor Deneen's administration he accepted the money with the understanding the accounting upon which the money was tendered was subject to revision. This act on the part of the governor, the court holds, makes all transactions with the road during his administration subject to further accounting.

The court remands the case to the circuit court of La Salle county, with instructions to proceed in accordance with the views in its opinion. Unless the railroad accepts the court's decision as final, the circuit court of La Salle county will no doubt appoint a master to go into all the details of the accounting since 1905, and the case may be prolonged indefinitely. At present the railroad is paying approximately \$1,000,000 to the state every year.

The suit against the Illinois Central was filed early in December, 1907, by the attorney general, following a message from Governor Deneen to the legislature, declaring that the road had been so manipulating its accounts as to credit millions of its earnings to the non-charter lines, not subject to the tax of 7 per cent. Later accounting swelled the amount which Governor Deneen declared the road owed to the state from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

RIOTS IN DRIVERS' STRIKE

Walkout of Express Employees Spreads to New York City—Violence Follows—Business at Standstill.

New York.—The strike of drivers and helpers employed by all the larger express companies that for several days has been in progress at the railroad terminals on the Jersey City side of the North river, spread to New York Friday, and as a result the entire business of receipt and delivery of all goods in transit was materially affected.

The situation is in a veritable state of chaos with an outlook for even worse conditions unless the express matter piling up at the railroad depots can be moved. The police seem powerless to render sufficient protection and the men ready to hire out as strike-breakers are very diffident about applying for the positions. Scenes of violence were enacted all over the city, wagons being stoned and drivers beaten.

In Jersey City and Hoboken, where the large stables are located, the strike has completely tied up the companies and perishable goods, as a consequence, are accumulating in huge piles.

The express companies have made tentative application to Governor Fort for the calling out of the militia to guard their wagons and buildings, but the Jersey City police authorities are confident that they can handle the situation.

HAITIEN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP

Seventy Die When the Liberte Is Wrecked at Sea—Twenty Persons Are Saved.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—The Haitien gunboat Liberte has been lost at sea off Port de Paix, following an explosion on board. It is estimated 70 persons were killed or drowned. Twenty others were rescued. News of the accident was received here Wednesday.

The Liberte sailed from this port last Monday, having on board 90 persons. Among the 70 who were lost were ten Haitien generals.

Details are lacking, the only definite information being as to the loss of life and the fact that an explosion occurred.

Editor Held on Libel Charge.

Philadelphia.—On a charge of criminally libeling Congressman John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for governor, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and publisher of the North American of this city, was Friday held in \$5,000 bail for court.

Boy Killed in Football.

Easton, Md.—Lee Simpson, aged eighteen years, of Trappe, died Friday at his home from the effects of an injury received while playing football at the Trappe high school.

HE BLEW TOO HARD



AIRMEN AT QUEBEC

HAWLEY AND POST REACH CANADIAN CITY IN FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE.

BIG CROWD WELCOMES THEM

Balloonists Tell of Hardships They Endured in Struggles Through Forests and Wilderness—One Was Injured, Making Travel Slow.

Quebec, Que.—Looking somewhat fatigued from the several days' hardship succeeding their sensational flight through space, which won for them the coveted trophy of the world's greatest conquerors of the air, Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post disembarked from the Quebec & St. John train in the old historic city of Quebec Thursday night.

The United States consul was there to greet them, as well as a number of enthusiastic citizens who cheered them lustily.

Their balloon, the America II, is still at Lake du Banc de Sable, the township in which they landed. It is believed that Joseph Pednaud and Joseph Simard, two trappers who brought the balloonists in a bark canoe to St. Ambrose, will go back and see what can be done to get the big bag from its cache on the side of the mountain to the railroad here.

Messrs. Hawley and Post landed about 46 hours after their departure from St. Louis. The balloon basket touched earth at 3:35 the afternoon of October 19. They probably flew about 1,600 miles, although the direct distance between the two points, on which the international race is decided, is only 1,355 miles. This would make their average rate of progress about 35 miles an hour.

VICTORIA, B. C. FIRE SWEEPED

Flames in Business District Destroy Many Fine Structures—Loss \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Victoria, B. C.—Fire, which started late Wednesday night and burned with unabated fury, swept through the heart of the city's business section, wiping out several of the finest buildings and causing a loss estimated at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Huge firebrands floated on the high wind, which swept toward the water front, and it was with great difficulty that the firemen, aided by the militia and the garrison at Work Point barracks, kept the flames from sweeping a broad path to the edge of the water.

Many blazing embers were carried out over the bay, endangering the shipping in the harbor. Among the buildings burned were the Victoria Times office and the Five Sisters building, a five-story office block. The five-story Pemberton building and the Driford hotel were threatened, both were saved.

Fire Loss Was \$15,000,000.

Washington.—Six billion board feet of lumber, valued at about \$15,000,000, was destroyed in the recent forest fires upon the national forests in Montana and northern Idaho. The total area burned over in this one district was put at 1,250,000 acres.

The first rough estimate of the fire loss in the great district was completed by officials of the government forest service.

Russia Drives Out 66 Jews.

St. Petersburg.—Sixty-six Jewish artisans were expelled from St. Petersburg Friday on the grounds they were not following trades which would entitle them to live outside the restricted district set apart by law for their habitation.

South Dakota Divorces Invalid.

Washington.—Justice Wendell Stafford of the equity court here Friday decided that South Dakota divorces were not valid in the District of Columbia.

AIM BOMB THREAT AT KAISER

UNKNOWN WRITER BRINGS OUT TROOPS AT BRUSSELS.

Extraordinary Measures Taken to Protect Emperor William as He Leaves Belgium Capital.

Brussels.—Extraordinary precautions taken to protect Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria when they left the city for Berlin were explained Friday. The police announced that a letter threatening the emperor had been received at the royal palace.

The letter was signed by a militant Brussels anarchist and read:

"Since no one has had the courage to blow up the German autocrat, I have decided to throw a bomb."

Efforts to arrest the writer were fruitless and hence unusual steps were taken to safeguard the emperor on his way from the palace to the railway station.

All windows of houses overlooking streets through which the royal party passed to the station were ordered closed and the station itself was packed with troops.

The railway line for a considerable distance out of the city also was guarded.

The local Socialists on the day of the kaiser's arrival met and adopted resolutions of sympathy for their brethren in Germany.

ETHEL CLARE LENEVE FREE

Girl Companion of Dr. Crippen, Sentenced to Death, Acquitted of Charge as Accessory.

London.—Ethel Clare Leneve was acquitted Tuesday as an accessory after the fact in the murder of Belle Elmore by Dr. Hawley H. Crippen. It was for love of Miss Leneve that Dr. H. H. Crippen, now under death sentence, murdered his wife. The crown counsel, Richard Muir, failed to show that Miss Leneve had knowledge of either the American's intention or of the crime itself.

No witnesses were called by the defense. Immediately upon the conclusion of the speech of Miss Leneve's attorney, F. E. Smith, Justice Alverstone delivered his charge to the jury and they retired, returning in twenty-two minutes with a verdict of acquittal.

FARM PRODUCTS CO. FAILS

Concern Goes Into Receiver's Hands—Schedules Show Liabilities of \$1,552,516; Assets, \$427,346.

Trenton, N. J.—Schedules showing liabilities of \$1,552,516 were filed in the United States district court setting forth the condition of the American Farm Products company, which is in the receiver's hands. The assets aggregate \$427,346, stock in trade to the amount of \$210,268 being the largest item. The receivers are Harman B. Baruch of New York and Frank P. McDermott of Elizabeth.

Dietz to Have His Liberty.

Hayward, Wis.—Judge James Wickham decided that John F. Dietz, the famous defender of Cameron dam, was entitled to his liberty, pending his trial for the murder of Oscar Harp, if he could secure bondsman that he could qualify in the sum of \$40,000. Efforts are being made to get the bonds. The bail of Leslie Dietz was fixed at \$10,000.

Aviator Is Killed in Fall.

Rome, Italy.—Lieutenant Saglietti fell with a military biplane in which he was maneuvering Thursday and was instantly killed. The machine was wrecked.

Boy Bites Cartridge; Dies.

Nyack, N. Y.—Joseph De Bonti, an eight-year-old schoolboy of Haverstraw, Thursday put a cartridge in his mouth and began biting on it. The cartridge exploded and the boy fell dead, the bullet having gone upward through the brain.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.25a6.25, butcher steers, extra \$5.65a5.85, good to choice \$4.75a5.60, heifers, extra \$4.75a5.10, good to choice \$4.35a4.65, cows, extra \$4.60a4.75, good to choice \$3.75a4.50, canners \$2a2.75. Bulls—Bologna \$3.90a4.25a5.50, fair to good \$7.50a8. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$8.50a8.90, mixed packers \$8.75a8.90, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6 a7.90, pigs (110 lbs and less \$5a8.20. Sheep—Extra \$4.10a4.25, good to choice \$3.50a4. Lambs—Extra \$6.75, yearlings \$4.25a5.50.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 11c lb, spring chickens 11c lb, ducks 14 1/2c lb, turkeys 16c lb, geese 7a9c lb. Butter—Creamery extras 22c, firsts 20 1/2c, fancy dairy 21 1/2c. Eggs—Prime firsts 29c, firsts 26c. Apples—Grimes, golden \$4.25a4.50 bbl, Jonathan \$2.25a2.50 a bbl. Carrots—15a20c dozen. Eggplants—Homegrown 75c a dozen. Grapes—Delaware 15c pony basket, Niagara 18c pony basket. Oranges—Valencia \$3 a4. Onions—Yellow 50a65c, white, \$1a1.25 per bu. Potatoes—Homegrown \$1.85a2 bbl, Michigan and homegrown \$2a2.25 a bbl, sweet potatoes (Virginia), yellow \$1.75a2 a bbl, Jersey \$2.25a2.50. Pineapples—\$1.50a3. Tomatoes—Homegrown \$1a1.25 a bu.

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.30a4.65, do family \$3.10a3.30, low grade \$2.40a2.60, spring patent \$5.50a5.65, do fancy \$4.75a5.10. Wheat—No. 2 red 93a95c, No. 3 red 91a94c, No. 4 81a90c. Corn—No. 2 white 52a52 1/2c, No. 3 white 51a52 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 50 1/2a51c, No. 3 yellow 50a50 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 50 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 49 1/2a50c. Oats—No. 2 white 34a34 1/2c, standard white 33 1/2a34c, No. 2 mixed 32 1/2a33. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25a18.75, No. 2 \$17a17.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.50a16, No. 1 clover \$12, No. 2 clover \$11. Mail—Spring barley 89a92c. Barley—No. 1 spring 81a83c, No. 3 spring 75a80c. Rye—No. 2 80a81c bu, No. 3 78a80c bu.

TRADE IS BRISKER

Colder Weather Is Credited With Energetic Business Dealings in the Retail Markets.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say:

"While the volume of business is still below productive capacity, it is noteworthy that trade recession has clearly been checked and a more optimistic view as to the future developed based largely on the great corn and oats crop and the high value of farm products. It is true that no marked advance has been made toward increased activity, but the mere stopping of the retrograde movement is a notable gain, especially as the railroad rate controversy is still unsettled; the power of the railroads for new construction and new purchases of rails and other supplies remains undetermined, while the period immediately preceding important elections is not generally favorable to a change of this character.

Financial Status Rules.

"The financial situation still largely controls the industrial and mercantile and much conservatism prevails, and that situation is not yet fully defined.

"While many consumers of iron and steel still show conservatism in their operations signs of actual improvement in business are not lacking. In pig iron a larger buying power has developed. Cast iron ore interests have supplied the bulk of the new business. Tinplate continues to make the best showing in finished lines, with consumers and dealers taking other products at a fair rate. Some business has developed in standard rails for export, and recent orders for light weights aggregate a moderate tonnage.

Values Trend Upward.

"The trend of values continues upward, owing to the high price of raw material. The demand from distributors for spring has been fair, but not active. Men's wear is showing improvement, while dress goods rule very quiet. Worsteds and woolen yarns are being ordered with more freedom. The cotton goods markets hold steady at advanced price levels and the mills are gradually getting into working order on full time, but not with full complements of machinery. Trade in footwear continues to improve, although business is considerably below normal. Manufacturers and wholesalers, however, report a material increase in orders as compared with a few weeks ago, and manufacturers experience some difficulty in filling rush orders for certain varieties.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

New York.—Bradstreet's will say: Business failures for the week ending October 27 in the United States were 230, against 197 last week, 211 in the like week of 1909, 241 in 1908, 223 in 1907 and 163 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, which compares with 24 for last week and 24 in the corresponding week in 1909.

Wheat (including flour) exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending October 27 aggregate 3,427,169 bush, against 2,844,675 bush last week and 4,200,449 bush this week last year. For 17 weeks ending Oct. 27 exports are 31,428,346 bushels against last week and 24 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 507,090 bush, against 818,638 bush last week and 516,448 bush in 1909. For the 17 weeks ending October 27 corn exports are 6,059,492 bush, against 2,700,635 bush last year.



STRONG DRINK IS RUINOUS

Men Pre-eminent for Intellectual Attainments All On Side of Temperance.

Such brilliant lights as Burns and Poe have been cited to prove that strong drink is an incentive to fire the imagination to lofty heights of fancy impossible to be reached, in sober moments.

Both Burns and Poe were victims of the drink habit and both geniuses, but their cases so far from supporting the claim of alcohol to usefulness argues against it.

If Burns and Poe, God-gifted as they were, had kept their faculties clear and their reasons undimmed, what might they not have done? The former might have become the Homer of the Eastern and the latter the Dante of the Western World. As it was, these twin stars of the firmament of literature scintillated fitfully for only a few years. They simply reeled through life until they came to the verge of premature graves and tottered into them ere half their time on earth was spent, writes Madison C. Peters in an exchange.

The age of Johnson may be termed the golden age of English literature. Its sky was studded with brilliancy, but how long did the light last? Men of such transcendent gifts as Goldsmith, Savage and Shenstone did not know the meaning of life. Their brief careers were spent in riotous living.

Charles Lever, prince of Irish novelists, represented the Irish squires and gentlemen as hard-headed, hard-drinking, rollicking fellows, whose chief amusements were fox hunting, love-making, and breaking one another's heads. For the most part this portrayal was true, but there were some notable exceptions to Lever's creations among the gentry of Ireland.

The men who did the most for Ireland, who reflected an undying glory on her cause, were, if not teetotalers, at least temperate. Grattan, Flood, Wolfe, Tone, Fitzgerald and Emmet were temperate. O'Connell seldom drank a glass of wine. The Duke of Wellington was an abstemious man. Parnell in the heyday of his fame could not be induced to touch liquor. His head was always clear in the house, and this was the secret of his political foresight, which enabled him to accomplish so much.

The great leaders of English politics, both in the past and present centuries, have been strictly temperate men. Gladstone only touched light wines on rare occasions. Morley, A. B. Four, Spencer, Harcourt, Salisbury, Chamberlain, all early took their places beneath the temperance banner. At royal receptions and ambassadors' balls none of these men could be induced to take liquor in any form. The well known literary men of England in our time have almost to a man been temperate. Dickens, though he drank a glass of ale sometimes, never exceeded discretion. Reade, Besant, Paine, Buchanan, Tennyson and Browning were all on the side of temperance.

The same can be said of the leading statesmen and writers of Germany, France, Italy and other European countries at the present day.

The same is notably true of eminent Americans. Have any of our great inventors been drunkards? They have spent their days and nights in ceaseless activity, perfecting their designs with clear brains and steady hands, only desisting to obey the call of exhausted nature.

Edison, the wizard of electricity, never touches intoxicating liquors. Could the Wrights and Curtiss, Zeppelin and Bleriot have conquered the air with rum-drenched brains and jangling nerves?

Our great scientists and medical men, knowing well the dangers that lurk in the sparkling glass, shun it as they would deadly poison. Kelvin, Crookes, Roentgen and Koch have all been total abstainers.

Drink saps the vital organs and dulls the brain. It has stripped the crown from the brow of manhood and engridled it with a crimson band of shame; it has plucked the flowers from the garden of success and in their place has strewn the weeds of failure. It has wrenched the sword of victory from the hands of conquerors, turned it into a scourge and driven them from the arena of fame into the darkness of obscurity; from royal brows it has taken imperial crowns and dashed them into fragments on the stone of defeat and ignominy.

The men who made America were, with some notable exceptions, of abstemious habits and austere lives.

Liquor never adds, but always subtracts. So far from being a stimulant, it is an anaesthetic; it deadens instead of quickens. Science has classed it as a spurious or narcotic. Instead of helping man up it drags him down; instead of placing him on the sun-crowded heights of success and honor it places him in the gutter of failure and shame.

A Swedish Temperance Congress.

The summer congress of the Swedish Good Templars was opened at Lesseholm, just recently, by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, who made an address in which he said that "the nation which frees itself from intemperance and its damaging effects will make the greatest progress."

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Burial Place of Gen. Grant

Mayor William R. Grace's Story of the Way in Which New York City Was Selected.

For a number of years after the decision was reached that the permanent burial place of Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant should be Riverside Drive, New York city, subscriptions to the projected monument to be erected over the sarcophagi lagged. Then Gen. Horace Porter organized a committee which speedily secured the fund needed. It was about the time of the dedication of the monument that William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York city, narrated to me this hitherto unpublished story of the manner in which New York was selected as the burial place of the great commander.

"I was serving my second term as mayor of New York," said Mr. Grace, "at the time General Grant was smitten with his mortal illness. I kept myself constantly informed as to his condition. At one time, I remember, word was brought to me that the chances were strongly in favor of his recovery. But within twenty-four hours thereafter I received authoritative information that the disease was mortal and that, in all probability, General Grant could not last the summer out."

"Now, I knew from many chats I had had with Grant after he became a resident of New York that he was very fond of the city. Its activities appealed to him greatly and as he walked about the streets he was fond of carefully looking at the improvements being made and pronounced judgment as to the future course of business in this, that or the other street. He was, in fact, one of the first to suggest that Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street would be an ideal location for a big hotel. Today one of the world's most famous hotels is located there."

"I also knew, when I learned definitely that Grant was in his last illness, that efforts would undoubtedly be made to persuade his family that his burial place should be either in the national cemetery at Arlington, or at West Point, Galena, or Chicago. But I said to myself that Grant's burial place should be New York, the city which he had selected as the one in which to spend his closing years and which, I knew beyond peradventure of a doubt, he loved. I made up my mind that I would do all that I could to have New York named as his burial place."

"Therefore, while Grant yet lived, I organized privately and quietly a competent body of men to work in behalf

of New York city after the general was dead; I was of the opinion—subsequently sustained—that no systematic attempt would be made to secure the burial elsewhere until some time after the general had died. It was not an easy matter to organize my committee; still I accomplished the task in time, and because I did not feel justified in calling upon anybody—let alone the city—to stand any of the expenses incidental to creating the organization, I paid them gladly out of my own pocket.

"The result of this secret preparatory work was that immediately after the death of General Grant we had a thoroughly well organized body of men ready to take the necessary public steps without a moment's delay to secure his burial in the city. On the advice of this secret body, I called a public meeting for the expressed purpose of organizing a permanent public committee to work for the burial of General Grant in New York city. This permanent Grant monument commission was the first organization of its kind in the field and through its work convinced the American people, generally, I am sure, that New York was the proper burial city for the great general. At any rate, I finally had the satisfaction of knowing that New York had been definitely and irrevocably selected, and I was happy."

"And do you know," Mr. Grace con-

tinued after a thoughtful pause, "I have always believed that the presence of a colored man on the permanent commission as its secretary did a great deal to convince the country at large of the sincerity and earnestness of the desire of the people of New York, regardless of race or class, that General Grant should be buried here. That colored man was Professor Greener. He was a graduate of Harvard and a brilliant scholar of his day. I had known him for some years, and when I began casting about for just the right man to be secretary of the permanent commission, I chanced to think of Greener. I had every confidence in his ability to fit creditably the executive office of the commission, and then there was the other thought, that the presence of a colored man on the commission would go a long way to showing the nation that all manner of New Yorkers were working together to have their city named as Grant's permanent burial place. So, at my request, Greener was appointed secretary and I have every reason to believe that the effect of his appointment on the mind of the public was just what I thought it would be. In short, I am convinced that simply by being first in the field with a perfect working organization having a negro executive officer, New York gained for all time the proud distinction over all competitors of being the burial city of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant."

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Why He Went to Congress

"Little Giant" Became Representative for Purpose of Having Remitted an Old Fine Imposed on General Jackson.

In 1828, when he was 25 years of age, Stephen A. Douglas ran unsuccessfully for congress. Three years later he took a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state of Illinois. Yet another two years and he had resigned his judgeship to go to Washington as a member of the house of representatives. Connected with his second race for congressional honors is the anecdote I am about to tell.

After he had become a supreme court judge, the "Little Giant's" friends were of the opinion that he had given up all of his youthful desire to sit in the lower house of the federal legislature, and they stood ready to do all they could to keep him on the supreme court bench indefinitely.

But he had been interpreting the laws less than two years when he made known to his friends that he desired greatly to be nominated again for congress. Some of his friends remonstrated; why, they asked, did he want to give up a high judgeship for a position in congress and thus remove himself from Illinois as an important public figure? This was Mr. Douglas' reply, substantially:

"Since I have been on the bench I have met a southern Democrat who was not only a political follower but is also a strong personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He has told me many interesting things about Jackson, and from him I first learned of the fine that was imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans when he put that city under martial law in 1814, preparatory to preparing it against attack by the British in the War of 1812. At that time General Jackson caused the arrest of a Judge Hall and for this act was fined \$1,000 for contempt. Then he went in and won the Battle of New Orleans, but to this day the fine stands against him. Gentlemen, I have thought much about this incident—about the inconceivable wrong that was done General Jackson at that time, and I want to go to congress to right it. I want to do all I can to see to it that this old fine is remitted with compound interest. I therefore very much want you to support me for a congressional nomination."

Nominated and elected to congress in due course, one of the first official acts of Representative Stephen A. Douglas was to introduce a resolution authorizing the return, with compound interest, of the fine of 30 years before to the victor of New Orleans. Early and late, in and out of session, and with all the earnestness of his being, Mr. Douglas, then thirty years of age, advocated the passage of the resolution, and with much less difficulty than he had anticipated, he finally had the satisfaction of knowing that the fine, with interest, would be returned to "Old Hickory," then with less than two years of life before him.

It was in 1856, when he was on a lecture tour in Illinois, that the late Parke Godwin, author, editor and son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, was told this anecdote by several of the "Little Giant's" close friends in Springfield. Four years later, when Douglas was making his campaign for president, Mr. Godwin met him for the first time and related this anecdote as he had heard it.

"Why," exclaimed Douglas, in apparent surprise, "where did you hear that story? Yes, it is true, every word of it," he added a few moments later, "and if I had not heard incidentally of the grave injustice done General Jackson I might not have been stirred up sufficiently to run for congress again. But however that may have been, one of the most satisfying recollections of my public life is that I was able to right this great injustice inflicted upon General Jackson thirty years before. And I have no correspondence that I have treasured up more carefully than the personal note which I received from General Jackson acknowledging his appreciation of the service I was able to do him in his old age."

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Had Learned.
"Why don't you get a motor?"
"I don't know whether I could manage one or not."
"That's not much of an argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife."
"Yes; that's what makes me so jolly careful!"

MOISSANT WON BY COMPASS

Flew to Statue of Liberty and Back Again and Won the Ryan Prize.

New York.—John B. Moissant, an American, the same man who flew from Paris to London, was the victor in the most perilous and spectacular aeroplane race known to the annals of aviation.

Dashing at more than a mile a minute speed from Belmont park to the Statue of Liberty and back, a distance of 33 miles as the crow flies, but 35 miles including the extra mileage covered in the turns at both ends, won over Count de Lescaze, the French aviator, and Claude Grahame-White, the English champion, by a margin of 45 seconds.

And what is considered more remarkable still by aviators is the fact that he steered by compass.

A Woman Suspected.

Danville, Ill.—Police found a horse and carriage which, they say, were used to carry Mrs. Elsie Cochran to the place where she was slain. The horse and carriage in question were driven over the route supposed to have been followed by the slayers. Both hoof and carriage tracks fitted the old ones. The man who owns the rig said that if his carriage was used it was stolen from his carriage shed as he knows nothing of its use at the time of the murder.

Owing to the fact that Mrs. Cochran's face was severely scratched and her hair partly torn out, the police are inclined to think that she may have been killed by a jealous woman. The police believe that a man would not have inflicted wounds of this nature.

Helene Took the Rosedale.

Lafayette, La.—Extremely cold weather with occasional snow flurries failed to materially affect the attendance at Lafatonia, a big crowd being attracted by virtue of one of the best cards being offered. The Rosedale stakes, a selling affair for 2-year-olds, was the means of bringing together a small but select band of juveniles and furnishing one of the best races of the day from a spectacular standpoint, while the victory of F. H. Milden's Helene was a popular one with the bulk of the players. Other winners were Melissa, Ella Bryson, Turn Coat, John Griffin II. and First Peep.

Policeman the Target.

Paducah, Ky.—Policeman Leslie Ogilvie was the target for an unidentified assassin, two shots passing through his helmet. It is believed the guilty person is the same who waylaid and killed Frank McManus, a brewery driver, as he entered his home a few weeks ago. Policeman Ogilvie had been very active in the McManus case. Bloodhounds refused to take the trail, as cayenne pepper had been used to throw them off.

Mother and Child Burned.

Spencer, N. C.—When Mrs. Henry Morris, wife of a prominent farmer near Salisbury, N. C., suffered a fainting spell, she fell forward into the open fireplace, and the husband returning home after several hours found her burned and nearly dead, while their one-year-old child was found lying in the grate with head and one arm burned off.

One Killed; Two Injured.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. G. Sanford, fireman of Smyrna, Tenn., was killed instantly; Mike McGovern, engineer of Nashville, was badly scalded, and Postal Clerk Frank B. Allen was injured in a N. C. & St. L. Ry. wreck near Stevenson, Ala. A broken rail caused the engine to jump the track and the entire train followed.

Little Hope for Sibley.

Franklin, Pa.—Word from the home of Joseph C. Sibley is to the effect that neither the former congressman nor his wife has more than a very slender chance of recovery. Mr. Sibley blames himself for his wife's breakdown, resulting from the charges brought against her husband as a candidate.

Killed His Companion.

Delphos, O.—Benedict Bardo, aged 16 years, was instantly killed while hunting. A shotgun carried by Philip Weis, 16, was discharged, tearing a hole through Bardo's right breast. The dead boy was the mainstay of his parents. Weis fled to his home here, crazed with terror.

Maysville, Ky.—For some time a C & O. detective has been here working on the murder case of the operator at New Richmond and also watching other happenings on the road. It developed that the detective was a woman, dressed as a man. She said that she would land the real murderers of the operator shortly, as she had sufficient evidence already in hand. She refused to give her name, but claimed to have resided at one time in Jefferson and Fayette counties. She left here for Vaneburg, walking and going as a man.

LOST BOTH LEGS.

Leaves Caused Traction Car Wreck by Filling Switch.
Columbus.—David Hughes, aged 22 years, motorman, lost both legs and received injuries which probably will result in his death, in a head-on collision. Hughes was pinned beneath the wreckage and could be taken out only after a third car pulled the two wrecked cars apart.

The wreck was caused by the Westerville car slipping on leaves which covered the track, thus allowing it to run through the switch.

ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

TRUSTEES ENJOINED.

Old Members Ousted—Plan of Property Exchange—Bishop Resigns.

Nashville.—Chancellor John Allison granted a temporary injunction restraining Judge Claude Waller, Robert F. Jackson and J. A. Robins from participating in the meeting of the board of trust of Vanderbilt university. The purpose is for N. E. Harris, of Georgia; A. B. Godby, of Texas, and Albert W. Riggs, of Memphis, to take the places of the above-mentioned men.

It is stated that the board had under consideration a measure to exchange a portion of Vanderbilt campus for George Peabody campus, and George Peabody College for Teachers to receive \$30,000 in the transaction. The plan is to establish the Vanderbilt Medical and Dental colleges on the Peabody campus.

It was stated that donations of \$500,000—\$150,000 from W. K. Vanderbilt and \$350,000 from the general educational board of New York—to Vanderbilt university for carrying through the plans depended upon the action of the board of trustees.

Bishop E. R. Hendricks, president of the Vanderbilt board of trust, tendered his resignation. Judge W. C. Ratcliffe, of Little Rock, succeeds him. Bishop Hendricks retired, however, adhering to the righteousness of his views, that the Vanderbilt trustees are self-perpetuating.

GROCERS OF KENTUCKY.

Convention Against High Taxes, Trading Stamps and Parcels Post.

Louisville.—Retail grocers of Kentucky are on record as favoring a modification of the laws governing the sale of oleomargarine, and adopted resolutions petitioning congress to lower the tax on that commodity from ten cents to a two-cent minimum, and to reduce the license from \$48 to \$6 a year. Free deals and trading stamps were repudiated, as well as the further extension of the parcels post.

New officers elected by the Kentucky Retail Grocers' association are: President, James W. Thacker, Georgetown; vice president, E. J. Pille, Dayton; secretary, W. J. Imorde, Louisville; treasurer, Chas. P. Cook, of Paris.

BROKE JAIL WITH KNIFE.

Accused Horse Thief Left Note Declaring His Innocence.

Frankfort.—Carved his way to liberty with a pocket knife. That is what James W. Hackett did. He was confined in the Franklin county jail and under indictment on the charge of horse-stealing. The bar that holds the iron grated door is held in place by bolts that run through the wooden partition. Hackett with his knife dug the wood from around these bolts. The rest was easy. He left a note saying he would return when he had money for his defense, and declared his innocence of the charge.

KENTUCKIAN KILLED.

Springfield, Ill.—At Greenwood Park Pavilion, an abandoned resort north of Rochester, William Knight, of Lexington, was shot and killed, it is charged, by Edward Johnson, of near Rochester. Johnson is under arrest and Sam Raymer, a witness to the tragedy, is also held at the county jail. Both men had worked at various places in Kentucky, near Lexington. Johnson, who is 38 years old, came to Illinois in July and has been employed by James Brainerd. His two sons reside at the same place.

Louisville.—No decision was given out in the cases of the Louisville hardwood lumber dealers against railroads entering Louisville and who are charged with discrimination in rates against Louisville dealers. Mr. Rynder, of the interstate commerce commission, of Washington, is hearing the examinations that will place the case before the commission at Washington. F. L. Holbrook, of the official classification committee at New York, is present at the examinations.

Frankfort.—Secretary of State Bruner asked for a receiver for the Cane Valley Farmers' bank, of Adair county. The bank has been closed for more than a month, and a receiver was wanted to wind up the affairs of the bank. The depositors will be paid in full. Overlooming was the cause of the bank's failure. Bruner has closed 12 banks since the first of this year.

PREACHERS IN PRISON.

Frankfort.—Two preachers, Thomas Strunk and Isaac Perry, were brought to the penitentiary to serve sentences. Strunk is convicted of criminal assault and given ten years. Perry is given five years for manslaughter. Along with these two ministers came Paris Shotwell, who was pardoned a year and a half ago by Gov. Willson while serving a sentence for life for murder. He entered the penitentiary to serve a sentence of two years for voluntary manslaughter.

News in Brief

Falmouth.—The grand jury after a two weeks' session returned 32 indictments for the alleged sale of liquor and a few for minor offenses.

Georgetown.—Mrs. Evelyn Thomason, mother of F. M. Thomason, editor of the Georgetown News, died, aged 78.

Somerset.—Dr. W. F. Scott, one of the oldest and best-known physicians in Eastern Kentucky, died here after a brief illness of heart trouble.

Georgetown.—The country home of James Briscoe was burned. There was no insurance on either the house or furniture. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

At the recent meeting of the state board of pharmacy, at Winchester, only one registered pharmacist qualified by examination and that was Clifford J. Dill, of Ashland.

Lexington.—The fourth annual convention of the Kentucky Library association began its sessions, with President William F. Yust, of Louisville, presiding.

Louisville.—John M. Letterle, 69, president of the Louisville live stock exchange and oldest member of the Kentucky legislature, is dying of paralysis.

Danville.—A special from Burnside says that the dying request of Rev. E. O. Hanks, a prominent minister of Pulaski county, was that he be buried standing up.

Glasgow.—News has reached here of a shooting in Allen county of Allen Asher by Isley Graves. The message stated that Asher is fatally wounded and can not recover.

Maysville.—After many delays this city has finally installed a paid fire department by receiving a Knox combination automobile hook and ladder and chemical engine.

Frankfort.—Judge E. C. O'Rear announced the engagement of his daughter Helen to Ensign Caswell Sauley, of the battleship Kansas. The marriage will take place in April.

Georgetown.—The Scott county fiscal court ordered the issue of \$25,000 worth of bonds to fund Scott county's indebtedness in building, repairing and maintaining roads and bridges.

Glasgow.—Some one shot into the home of Al Underwood, near here, Gene Baker and Will Read, negroes, were arrested. They say Frank Duff, another negro, did the shooting. The sheriff is looking for Duff.

Elizabethtown.—Stanley Routt died under peculiar circumstances. He accidentally fell from a barn loft a few days ago and sustained severe injuries, and a few days afterward contracted appendicitis, which hastened his death.

Louisville.—Eight hundred medical students will turn out on election day to work for passing the \$1,000,000 bond issue for the erection of a new city hospital. Physicians held a meeting to plan to aid in the work of putting through the issue.

Sergeant.—In the Knott circuit court at Pikeville Miss Ida Sweeney, aged barely 17, was tried on a charge of perjury and given two years in the Kentucky penitentiary. She took the sentence coolly. Miss Sweeney is a member of a good family.

Williamstown.—The first meeting of the Grant County Farmers' institute and fair was held here and was highly successful. Fully 5,000 people were in attendance, and the exhibits ranged from a turnip to fine horses. Prepayments aggregating over \$400 were given by business men and citizens.

Louisville.—Crashing into a moving van while his motorcycle was racing along at 35 miles an hour, Fallis Hess, 18, picked himself out of the wreckage and smilingly faced two policemen who a few seconds before commanded him to stop speeding. The boy was unscathed. He was arrested.

Frankfort.—Distillers of whisky are not liable to holders of storage receipts for a greater shrinkage in the bonded warehouses than is allowed by the United States government. The court of appeals construed this point in the case of J. B. Wathen et al. against the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Co., affirming the judgment of the Jefferson circuit court.

Glasgow.—Mr. Luther T. Davidson, a capitalist, one of the most widely known lumbermen in this state, died of typhoid fever, aged 55 years. When quite a young man Mr. Davidson failed in business, but later he made a fortune and paid every cent of his indebtedness, with interest, which made him quite noted. He is survived by one child, Miss Lulu May Davidson.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Frank M. Cecil, special agent for a railroad, was shot twice in the left side and seriously wounded by Louis Leischmann, who was arrested. Cecil was a Kentucky mountaineer at the time of the assassination of Gov. Goebel and was accused of complicity.

Danville.—Frances McQuire, the two-year-old daughter of William McQuire, reached to a shelf and got a box of matches during the absence of her mother. The matches were ignited and the baby burned to death.

Randall's Moment of Suspense

How He Barely Averted a Fierce Personal Encounter Between Sparks of Missouri and General Weaver.

In December of 1881, a short time after General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio had succeeded the late Samuel J. Randall as speaker of the house of representatives, I spent an evening with the great Democrat of western Pennsylvania at his home a few blocks distant from the national capitol. Mr. Randall lived in a little two and one-half story brick house, in a quiet and somewhat obscure corner of Washington, and it represented practically his entire savings while a member of congress, of which he was speaker from 1876 until a change of party elevated Mr. Keifer in his stead.

I was received by Mr. Randall in his study, a little rear room on the second floor. It was one mass of documents, books, reports and the various printed paraphernalia of legislation. The conversation led up to Mr. Randall's great work in 1874, when, by leading a filibuster of forty-eight hours' duration, he defeated the obnoxious "Force bill" of that year. I remarked that he must have been under a great strain while leading the filibuster, which today stands as one of the greatest triumphs of filibustering our house of congress has ever known.

"Well," was the reply, "it is true that during the forty-eight hours preceding the final adjournment of congress I was present in my seat practically every moment of that time, in order to see that by legislative strategy the vote on the bill was delayed until it was time for congress to adjourn. It was a task that involved constant watchfulness and so it occasioned great physical strain. Yet from its effects I recovered completely after a good night's sleep, while from the effects of a moment's mental strain I underwent while I was speaker I did not fully recover until more than a day later."

"On the whole," continued Mr. Randall after a moment's pause, "I think that was the most trying and exhausting experience in my entire career as speaker. It occurred during the closing weeks of the session of 1881. The house was in committee of the whole, with Mr. Covert, who represented the Eastern Long Island district, in the chair. When the house is in com-

mittee of the whole, you know, the speaker has some opportunity for relaxation. He goes upon the floor and meets and chats with his friends; it is something like a recess for him. I was thus chatting with a group of friends in the rear of the house when of a sudden I seemed to realize intuitively that a change had taken place in the atmosphere of the house and a desperate situation had arisen. I glanced down towards the speaker's desk, and though no one had yet taken a belligerent attitude, I felt that there was grave danger of a personal encounter between two members.

"How I reached the speaker's desk I don't know. Nor have I any recollection of pushing Mr. Covert to one side and seizing the gavel. But I do recall most vividly that as I began to pound with all my might with the gavel, I beheld directly before me the most portentous scene that I ever saw in the house. In front of the clerk's desk stood Mr. Sparks, representing a Missouri district, with an uplifted chair as a weapon, and directly across the aisle from him, and awaiting the attack in a spirit of defiance, was General James B. Weaver, the Greenback party's presidential candidate of the year before. And it seemed to me that I had never seen such malignant passion upon men's faces. It was the very spirit that leads to murder—and at once the awful thought shot into my mind: 'The eternal disgrace of a murder taking place on the floor of the house of representatives!'

"It was a thought—a situation—that made me desperate. I pounded like a madman with my gavel. I summoned the sergeant-at-arms to get the mace. I put all the energy, both mental and physical, that I possessed in the effort to secure a temporary adjournment on the part of either man to advance to the attack. And, thank God, there was a momentary hesitation—just sufficient to enable several members to recover their startled senses and rush between the angry adversaries."

"As soon as I saw others rush between the two men I knew that danger of a personal encounter was over—and the next instant I sank back into my chair completely exhausted. So great had been the strain, brief though it was, that I felt as though I would collapse; still, I presume the house did not observe my true condition owing to the excitement."

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It bends with your foot, follows every movement just as a glove moves with your hand. You wouldn't believe a shoe could be so comfortable. Try it—See how different a fashionable style like this feels in the Red Cross Shoe. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4.



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Prof. James P. Faulkner has not yet returned from his series of health lectures. In another column will be found his account of one of these. Miss Annie B. Murray, Pres. Frost's secretary again takes his place in getting out The Citizen but the readers of the paper are not deprived of Prof. Faulkner's editorial.

Miss Abigail S. Merrow entertained the members of the primary department of the Union Sunday school last Saturday afternoon.

Moline Wagon—Best in town. Sold by R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

Miss Edith Early has been working in the National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bender of Richmond are visiting Mrs. Bender's parents in Berea. Mrs. Bender will be remembered as Miss Gertrude Hul-ett.

WANTED—All the fresh country butter. Top prices.

J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexander, Oct. 17, 1910. Mrs. Alexander will be remembered as Miss Flora Jones, but of recent years her home has been in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Will C. Gamble visited the Sunday school at Kingston last Sunday in the interest of the Madison County Sunday School Association of which Mr. Gamble is secretary.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Union Church, beginning with Sunday Nov. 13th, will make the experiment of holding their meetings at 3:45 instead of 6:15.

Prof. James Watt Raine, at the Union Church last Sunday, preached the first of a series of sermons on Heaven. Those who heard that sermon will be unwilling to miss any of the series. This coming Sunday is communion Sunday.

Ned McHone, The Citizen agent, called at the office on Tuesday, and we are glad to learn that the people of Leslie County think a great deal of The Citizen and that he thinks it is the best paper published for the mountain people. He is now to go to Leslie, Clay and Jackson Counties taking subscriptions.

Rev. J. W. Parsons of Asbury will begin a series of meetings at Silver Creek on Saturday night.

Misses Linda and Ella Harrison of Boone Street entertained their friends at a social on Monday night.

For Shoes, Clothing and Heavy Underwear, go to R. J. Engle, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Minnie Pike of Paris, Ky., is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parsons of Asbury.

Mrs. Mary Coddington, who has been keeping house for her daughter, Miss Kate Coddington, in the Pasco house, is to go to Roanoke, Virginia, to keep house for her son, Harry, whose wife has recently died.

Mrs. Colthorpe of Dayton, Ohio, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James Watt Raine, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Della Holliday after spending three weeks at the home of her uncle in Jackson, Ky., returned home last week.

Mr. T. P. Viars of Scaffold Cane was visiting at the last of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Dalton.

Mrs. R. B. Porter of Caneyville, Ky., mother of Artie Porter of the academy department, visited at the homes of Mr. W. H. Porter and Mr. G. E. Porter over last Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Early has given up work as a traveling salesman and has taken up his old business of repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. He may be found at Mrs. Early's store.

Rev. Howard Hudson filled the pulpit of the Christian Church last Sunday in the absence of the regular pastor.

The Autumn Carnival, scheduled to come off last Saturday night, had to be postponed because of the cold weather, and will be given Saturday of this week. This time the management are preparing for all kinds of weather and all emergencies. Tents will be erected on the lawn of the Berea Baptist Church on Richmond Pike. These will be used to house some features of the Carnival, and the Sunday School Annex for others. In case of cold or falling weather the entire affair will be given in the Annex, which is furance heated and in which all can be made comfortable.

This carnival of entertainment is being given by the Baraca and Phila-thea classes of the Baptist Sunday School to secure money with which to pay their subscription toward the new building. They invite all their friends and well-wishers to come out and have a good time and at the same time help along this worthy cause.

The Young Peoples' Societies of all the Berea Churches will meet in a union service with the Baptist Young Peoples' Union at the Berea Baptist Church next Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. This is to be a devotional and praise meeting. The International topic and also that given by the B. Y. P. U. Union will be used.

Mr. George Dick will lead the service, assisted by four or five others from the various societies. Special music will be furnished. It is hoped that this will be one of the best young peoples' meetings of the whole year. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and to have a part in the meeting.

Mr. Paul V. Ellis, who has been visiting her parents, Prof. and Mrs. G. N. Ellis, returned the first of the week to his home in Des Moines, Iowa.

WATCHES

IF YOU are thinking of buying a Watch or any piece of Jewelry you will make a mistake if you fail to GET OUR PRICES. You will find them to be from 15 to 50 per cent less than other jewelers'. QUALITY at reasonable price is our system.

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INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

Rev. J. W. Masters of London, Ky., was in Berea at the first of the week, and preached at the Christian Church Monday night.

Miss Theresa Johnson, a graduate of the Normal Department in 1910, is spending the winter with her brother in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Dr. A. E. Thomson is in New York City, where he went to attend the meeting of the Berea College trustees, looking after plans for the completion of Lincoln Institute. He plans to stop in Medina, Ohio, on the way home where Mrs. Thomson is visiting friends.

The Rev. H. M. Racer of LaFollette, Tenn., has accepted a call to the joint pastorate of the Congregational Churches of Berea and Corbin. He has already entered upon his work. Next Sabbath Mr. Samuel Marcovitz will speak at the Congregational Church as Mr. Racer will be at Corbin.

A crowd of fourteen young people enjoyed a trip to Sinks and Ris-s Saturday.

Mr. A. H. Watkins of Ashland, Ky., was in Berea over last Saturday and Sunday visiting his son who is in school here.

HALLOWE'EN SOCIALS

The various departments of the college held socials on Hallowe'en—great successes, all of them. The Collegiate department held a masquerade in the attic of Ladies Hall. A ghost story of the early days in Kansas, as told by Prof. Rumold, was one of the most interesting features. The Academy also had a masquerade with a program, games and refreshments. At the Normal social in the Parish House, Mrs. Dinsmore gave the story of Tam-o'-Shanter. Campfires in Mr. Gamble's yard marked the place of the Vocational Socials and the Model Schools held theirs in the Tabernacle.

FRESH OYSTERS

and all kinds of good things to eat

AT

Phone 108 WALTER ENGLE'S Berea, Ky.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A memorial service to Julia Ward Howe was held Sunday night at the College Chapel. Mrs. Wm. G. Frost gave a most interesting talk on the life and character of Mrs. Howe.

Prof. Raine will preach at Chapel on next Sunday night.

Miss Meddile O. Hamilton, Field Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, gives the lecture on next Monday morning and an address to the members of Convocation on Monday night.

Mrs. Florence Ridgeway and Mrs. James R. Robertson, were in Lexington last Thursday and Friday attending the meeting of the Kentucky Library Association. To get the point of view of users of the library, several members of the laity were on the program. Among these was Mrs. Robertson who gave a paper on "What the Home should expect from the Library." The Lexington Herald in its report of the meeting says, "The Association will meet again in about twelve months and it is probable that the convention will go to Berea, a town that showed great interest in the meeting this year."

The Kentucky Library Association was organized about four years ago, has been growing steadily and has now reached a membership of over ninety. Any one connected with libraries or interested in library work is eligible to membership.

Mrs. Mary Carrington Endel and daughter, Dorothy, visited relatives in Lexington over last Sunday.

The Citizen is glad to give a list of the graduates of the Class of 1910 with their present occupations since many readers of the paper will be interested in following them in their various lines of work.

Lillian Ambrose, studying at the Moody Institute in Chicago.

D. O. Bowman, principal of a graded school in Casper, Wyoming.

Amy Bridgman, junior at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Lillian Chrisman, teacher in Combs, Ky.

Edith M. Ellis, secretary to Dr. A. E. Thomson, Principal of The Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

May Harrison, teacher in Fairfax, South Dakota.

Minnie Jones, working in the Y. W. C. A., Dayton, Ohio.

Etta Lewis, visiting friends in Illinois.

Ralph Payton, teaching in Gallion, Ohio.

Robert Street, student in the Theological Seminary of Harvard University.

E. A. Thomson, Membership Secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. in Louisville.

Lillian Tutill, teaching in the High School, Northampton, Long Island, N. Y.

There will be a "foot-ball" game between the Blues and the Whites on the Athletic Field next Saturday af-

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ternoon at 2:30 p. m. in what this differs from a football game is yet to be seen.

The Kentucky Educational Association has just issued the proceedings of its thirty-ninth annual meeting, held last June in Henderson in which is the address of Prof. Ellis C. Seale on First Year Latin. The report of the department of mathematics and science, where both Miss Robinson and Prof. Lewis had papers, are not contained in these proceedings but may be issued later as a separate pamphlet.

During the absence of President Frost, Professor George Norton Ellis acts as Regent.

Norman A. Imrie who has just returned from a trip into Estill county reports that Charles Barnes, formerly a Berea student, is teaching at Furnace, Ky., and that Walker J. Scrivner, who has also been here in school, has moved to Kansas.

MOTHERS' AND MATRONS' MEETING

The Mothers' and Matrons' meeting will be held this Saturday afternoon at two o'clock at Ladies Hall. This is the annual affair, given by the Council of the Dean of Women, for all mothers and matrons having students in school. Mrs. William G. Frost and Miss Mary E. Welsh are to speak; the latter on "The Passion Play."

A Step Ahead in Quality A Step Behind in Price

IS where we stand this season. As far as price alone is concerned there are stores in Berea where you can buy clothes at the same range of price we ask. But they do not measure up to ours in style, material, or workmanship qualities. Buying clothing from us eliminates all chance of speculation. The garment will make good, or we will. We have

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For Men, Young Men and Boys—High Grade but not high price. PANTS to fit all Men—PANTS to fit all Boys. Bring your boy here to get his Fall Suit. We will fix the price to suit you.

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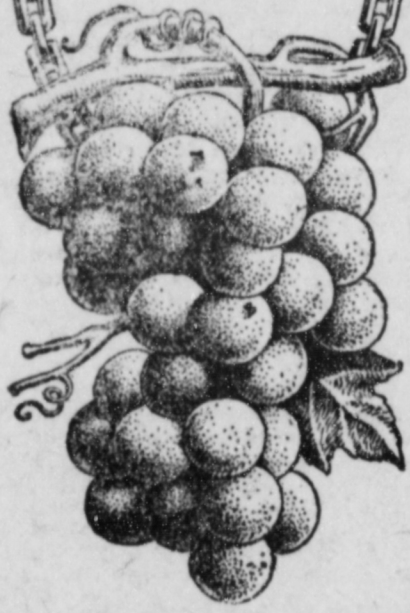
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LYCEUM COURSE

Posters are out announcing the fall Lyceum course. The course consists of the following:

Nov. 12—Peck-Saunders Concert Company. Readings, impersonations, vocal and piano solos from a program of which the press notices are very flattering.

Nov. 21—Dr. Thomas E. Green, associate editor of Hampton's Magazine. Dec. 10—The Music-Makers.

Single admission is forty cents; a season ticket, good for three numbers of the fall course, is sixty-five cents. The tickets may be obtained from Porter Drug Co., Cooperative Store, Welch's Drug Store, Claude Anderson, Samuel Grathwohl, Harry Jackson, John White and Clark Wilson.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Industrial, carried on at the Union Church, will open for the fall on Friday of this week, Nov. 4. The committee will greatly appreciate it if any people who have barrels will send them to the Union church on Friday morning.

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

Plan for a Chain of Rural Schools—
Clipping from Boston Transcript.

"Looking beyond the political phases of the election on Nov. 8, the Department of Agriculture officials are awaiting the outcome of a vote that a Kentucky county will cast on a proposed \$500,000 bond issue for a modern system of rural schools. Jefferson County, one of the wealthiest in the state, following a movement of its citizens and an educational campaign, by G. W. Knorr, a representative of the Department of Agriculture, purposes to supplant the small district schools in its jurisdiction with a consolidated chain of rural schools. This is the first time that such a plan has been taken up on so large a scale, though it has worked out in townships before. Its success will be watched by the country at large. These schools are expected to accomplish great results in the rejuvenation of country life, will permit thorough instruction in agriculture and economics, and if adopted on election day and proven feasible may be followed by similar work elsewhere in the United States."

OGG'S STORE BURNS

A bright glare in the sky last Friday night led a large number of people about a mile out of town on the Richmond Pike to a fire in W. C. Ogg's store. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue and the building with its stock of goods, and a small barn were completely destroyed. To offset the \$4,000 worth of goods destroyed, there was only an insurance of \$2,000 on them and \$500 on the building.

The family were all away visiting in Lincoln County and did not know of the fire until Sunday night. Mr. Frank Hazelwood, who was in charge of the store during their absence, had locked the store for the night and gone home about a half hour before the flames were discovered but by that time the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save anything.

The friends of the family sympathize deeply with them in this misfortune.

FIRE ON DEPOT STREET

Fire broke out in the store of R. M. Baker on Depot street about 10:30 on Wednesday night. The building and contents were wholly destroyed.

BEAUTIFUL WEDDING

The marriage of Mr. Hiram Owens and Miss Georgia Black took place at the M. E. Church in Barbourville, the home town of the bride and groom, Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th.

The bride is the daughter of Hon. Jas. D. Black, who for years has been one of the most prominent attorneys in Kentucky and who is now President of Union College, the position once held by the editor of The Citizen. Miss Black, during the editor's incumbency, was for several years his pupil.

The groom is a native of Knox Co., a Harvard graduate, a member of the law firm of Black, Golden and Black, and a young man of great promise.

The wedding was beautiful, the church being tastefully decorated with ferns, white chrysanthemums and wedding bells. The bridal party consisted of Miss Gertrude Black, maid of honor, Miss Grace Jolly, of Covington, bridesmaid, Mr. Alfred Evans, best man, Mr. C. H. Fritche, attendant, and the Messrs H. C. Black, P. D. Black and Harry Bullock, ushers.

The wedding music was furnished by Mrs. H. C. Black, and the Rev. Walter Brock of Lexington, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Hanop officiated.

The bride was handsomely gowned in white satin with veil of tulle crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

A large party of invited guests repaired from the church to the home of the bride's parents where refreshments were served.

The presents were numerous, and very beautiful.

The bride and groom will spend a few weeks in Florida after which they will be at home in Barbourville.

NEXT TUESDAY—WHICH

(Continued from first page)

should it not be so? The forces de-

IT MAKES US SMILE

when we hear people say flour is just flour and that's all. Those people who have tried a sack of ISAACS' FLOUR can tell you it means better bread and more of it, finer cake and lighter pastry. Let your merchant send you a sack so you can know these things for yourself.



BEREA ROLLER MILLS

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

feated by the insurgents have been almost wholly subservient to the money power. They have thrived and gotten rich through graft. Can they be expected to turn patriotic in a moment and vote with the forces that would legislate for the people and not for the trusts? Not at all. They may be expected to vote the way their former master direct, and no one is in doubt as to which way that is.

It is not very creditable for any party to be wholly negative in its policies. It does not speak for its trustworthiness and sincerity when it abandons the things it has all the while claimed to stand for just because its opponent happens to make them an issue. Neither is it a creditable thing to seek to hide the real issue of a campaign. All these things may be at present justly charged against the Democratic party. It only wants to win and seems to be willing to resign every claim to principle for a scant chance.

The Democratic party has rallied against the alliance of the Republican party with the money power, but when an element of the Republican party breaks up that alliance the Democratic party is willing to be counted the friend of the interests thus bidding for the vote of the disaffected.

The Democratic party has accused Mr. Roosevelt of taking over its policies, and has endorsed time and again his stand for the people as opposed to the great corporations, but the Democratic party is willing now to sanction every species of attack on Mr. Roosevelt and sum up its platform in three words—DOWN WITH ROOSEVELT.

These are the issues, preeminently so in New York, and only to a slightly less degree elsewhere. Never before has a national campaign been conducted on such lines, and never before has there been such devotion to the interests of the people on the one hand or such subservency to the "interests" on the other.

It is a struggle for the emancipation of the people—the governing class—from the money power, and it is not a hopeless contest, for victory is inevitable—if it does not perch on the banners of the insurgents next Tuesday it will on some future day.

But considering all the odds Tuesday's struggle does not present a hopeless aspect. The Republicans are confident of victory in New York, and their success seems assured in Indiana, Ohio is plainly doubtful with the chances in favor of the Democrats. The other insurgent States are considered safe, but safety in these, as in New York and Indiana, is based upon the alliance of insurgent Democrats and insurgent Republicans or the better elements in both parties rather than the union of the regulars with their conquerors—the insurgents. This means a new alignment in both parties.

Surely Stimson, with Mr. Roosevelt made an issue in his campaign, cannot expect much from Barnes, Woodruff, Sherman and their allies, neither can he look for any support from Tammany; but he may count on swapping many recalcitrant Republicans for anti-Tammany Democrats.

Next Tuesday tells the tale. After Tuesday let us hope to be able to reckon with a new and better element in American political life.

AN EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING

(Continued from First Page)

foot, some on horse back, some in wagons, but all heavily loaded down with dinner baskets.

The program which had been arranged beforehand by the various teachers interested called for songs, a number of addresses, five contests in which prizes were awarded, yells and a round table discussion.

Never has the writer seen a community so full of educational enthusiasm. It was estimated that there were more than a thousand people present and they never lost interest in any part of the program. No part of the day was wasted. Even the dinner hour was made to serve the intellectual by interspersing toasts, the County Superintendent acting as toast master.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the program were the contests. The editor with his companion along with the Superintendent were chosen judges and were kept pretty busy. Each school was allowed one representative in each contest, and the preparation of all the contestants was so thorough and their work so good that it was very difficult to decide between them. The fact is they all

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LUCAS COUNTY.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am, and have been, a resident of the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay to me the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Witness my hand and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

deserved prizes, and the judges did not hesitate to say so.

There was a declamatory contest for boys, an essay contest for girls, a selected reading contest for boys and girls, recitation contest and a spelling match, which was also one of the prize contests, was not completed for the want of time; but of the other four contests Proctor won one, Kensee, one and East Tennessee, two.

The day was a revelation to the two strangers. They knew that there is a new educational spirit abroad, but they did not expect to see it so manifest in this little remote corner of the mountains. Indeed it seemed to them that this was the center of the movement and that all other localities would need to come to this spot for inspiration.

A good audience was out in the evening to see, and hear the lecture and great interest was manifested, urgent invitations being given for its delivery in other localities. These invitations could not be accepted as the Superintendent had already made dates for us for each night of the following week. These dates were met and the lectures given by Mr. Kerner with the exception of Thursday night when the rain interrupted and Saturday night when the writer was again able to take up the work.

Whitley County is in the van in educational matters as is evidenced by the fact that she has a wide awake Superintendent by the enthusiasm of her teachers, by the reception given to these lectures.

THE ROAD PROBLEM

(Continued from first page)

phalum oil was used. This gave better results. But the modern method of constructing a macadam road is to fill the voids or spaces between the small fragments of crushed stone, after they have been placed on the road and rolled, with a heavy asphalt or tar product which has to be heated to about 200 degrees Fahr. before pouring it on the stone. This is allowed to cool and harden, and then screenings or stone dust is spread upon it. The road then presents a surface which will withstand the hardest automobile traffic.

A dirt road costs from \$150 to \$300 per mile.

A gravel road costs from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per mile.

A plain macadam road from \$3,000 to \$8,000 and bituminous binder macadam road cost from \$8,000 to \$12,000 per mile.

And yet this is reasonable compared to the roads of the Romans which cost \$50,000 per mile. It should be said, however, that Roman roads were built of large blocks of masonry laid in mortar, were about three feet deep and are to be seen to this day.

The depth and width of roadway has much to do with its cost, as well as the grading, which is a very essential point in road construction.

The great problems of any road are:

- (1) Drainage—keep the water out of the road, off the road and away from the road. The three elements entering into this are: surface, ditch and subdrainage.
- (2) Alignment and grade.
- (3) Surfacing.

Time will not permit further discussion regarding this, but it is sufficient to say that when these three fundamental points on road building are scientifically considered, the success of a durable road is assured.

A NEW PROFESSION

Who Pays the Road Tax?

By S. W. Boggs

It costs two and one-half times as much to haul farm produce over bad roads as to haul over good roads. If the 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States were improved it would save the people \$300,000,000 a year or \$150 for every mile every year. The real tax paid for bad roads is not the money and labor spent but it is the extra expense of hauling over them.

But who pays this tax? Does the man who buys the beef and eggs and produce sent from the country district pay the bill, or does the shipper have to go down into his pockets? And when flour and cloth are brought from the railroad does the man who sells or the man who buys pay the man that hauls it over miles of road with ruts and mud-holes? The man in the country, off from the railroad, least able to stand it, pays for all this extra expense of hauling.

A man will not often undertake a new expense unless he knows it will bring him something in return. If you can show him that a dollar in an enterprise will put back that dollar, and more too, into his pocket he will be glad to invest. But when you ask him about good roads he will have plenty of reasons for not voting a tax big enough to build the right kind of road. All efforts so far have been fruitless. The commissioners get the money. The roads are not much better than before they were "worked."

Education in road making is of the first importance. Some one must know the value of good roads and must be able to show the people the

necessity of building roads that will be good the year round and that will not give way under the heavy traffic when good roads are most needed. He must preach that it will make it possible for children to attend school in bad months when they can do no good at home. He must see that the entire life of the community will be uplifted by making it possible to visit neighbors, attend church, Sunday school, school, and other meetings the year round. But there are people in every community now who know all this.

IT MUST PAY SOMEBODY TO INTEREST THE PEOPLE IN GOOD ROADS. The surest way to educate the public to the value, the necessity, the economy, of good roads is to have some people whom it will pay in dollars and cents to carry on such a campaign. Not that there should be more men to pocket the money intended to improve highways, but that there should be a few men whose bread and butter entirely depends on it.

It takes brains to build good roads. Road-building is now a science, an art, a new profession. Who shall decide what kind of a road your community shall have? What materials can be had? How much money can the people spend? How much traffic passes over it? What grade should it have? It takes an expert to answer most of these questions. There are over one hundred thousand petty road officials in the United States receiving pay for overseeing road work. Most of these men devote but a small part of their time and attention to road work. This system, or lack of system, has cost us far more than we can realize. One of the first steps in reform along this line is to provide a much smaller body of men to give their entire time to building and maintaining good roads. This should become the sole business of a small body of efficient men.

Now the new profession of road-building is one that pays. It takes as much training and education as are necessary to make a good teacher or lawyer—and more than the average teacher or lawyer have in many communities. But it brings good money and is a "sure thing." And whoever undertakes it now will not have a lot of opposition or competition. He will have a clear field. His own ability will create a demand. Every mile of good, lasting, road will advertise him. The more he builds the more men will know how to do the work properly; and the more men that he can handle at a time the faster he will make his profits. One state that has lately built a whole system of good roads pays a larger group of men \$60 a month for each one to keep in repair just ten miles of road where traffic is heavy. This is a smaller division of road than would necessarily be assigned to one man in Kentucky where the traffic is not so great.

Besides this a good road builder would have the pleasure and satisfaction of doing a great deal of good. He would save a lot of the people's money.

At present half the money that is spent on roads might as well be thrown into the sea. It is not applied properly. It is worse than lost. But the total amount spent does not equal the \$150 lost on every mile of bad road every year. A few well trained efficient road-builders would not only save the people all this waste but would make possible good churches and schools and also make it possible to market produce which is otherwise wasted. And besides, there is a great deal of land never cultivated, not because it won't grow anything but because it doesn't pay to market what could be raised.

See the article in this issue by an expert road-builder, working for the U. S. government.

The expert roadmaster will bring to the people what they could never get at without good roads. No matter how cheap goods may be shipped to the nearest railroad station they are worthless to the man who can't transport them to his home even if he be but five miles from the railroad. And if you can raise the best stock or fruit or farm produce and can't ship it because of a mile or two of bad road between you and the station it is worth little to you. It is like gold to Robinson Crusoe, worthless unless he has somebody who wants it. He can't eat it. It won't warm him. And so with any extra product of the remote mountain farm. It is worth something only when it can be traded for something that the farmer can use. The farmer's family can eat but a limited amount, however large, and wear out a certain amount of clothes, but if he can get them, he can use better farm machinery and books, can have organs and all the good things that have been shut away from him so long.

Further, the road expert will make it possible for the children to go to school in bad weather, but muddy roads keep them away, give colds to the few who attend, discourage the teacher and students, make irregular attendance and spoil the school work.

Irregular attendance makes a pupil lose interest in school. The mother hates to see the children trot off to school in the cold, bad weather. A sound mind usually inhabits a sound body. But it is a severe tax on the health for children to be so exposed in traveling almost impassable roads. Good roads would quickly decrease illiteracy.

Besides building up schools and churches, rural mail delivery would be greatly improved. The farmer will not be isolated because he will be able to hear from the outside world regularly and often. The benefit of this service upon happiness and comfort in the homes in country districts cannot be overestimated.

Road engineering, then, is a new and great profession. It offers good compensation and gives large opportunities for usefulness. It makes certain of performing in the right way a service that is necessary before the great institutions of democracy can be established in country districts. The road engineer will cooperate with the United States government Bureau of Public Roads and will get much help in testing road materials, and in giving illustrated lectures to educate the public to the value of his work. His field of usefulness will be limited only by his ability.

(Note—Any one who is interested in this new profession may find out more about it, where such courses are offered, what the compensation is likely to be, what help the U. S. government will give free, etc., by writing to The Citizen.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from First Page)

Central Christian Church in Lexington. Beginning with Lexington these Parliaments are to be held in twenty or more of the leading cities of the United States, necessitating a tour of over 3,000 miles and taking in twelve states.

NIGHT RIDERS:—Night riders have refused to permit the son of former Police Judge Rucker, of Eddyville, to return for property the Judge left there when he fled after receiving a whipping and warning from the riders two years ago. At that time Judge Rucker, then presiding over the police bench, and six others were taken down to the bank of the Cumberland river and beaten. Attempts were made on his life, and he fled to Metropolis and brought suits for damages in the Federal Courts there.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

No. 2 is expected to reach the Bureau of Mine rescue station at Urbana, Ill., where it will receive its full equipment. This car will then proceed to Danville, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., and through Southern Indiana to Evansville. Four other cars with headquarters at Rock Springs, Wyo.; Billings, Mont.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Knoxville, Tenn., will be turned over to the bureau of mines within a short time, it is said. They will be fully equipped and named and will be started on educational tours within their districts.

Intensive Cultivation for Timothy

How can a timothy meadow be cultivated? Not after the seed is sown. It must be done prior to that time and should be most thoroughly done.

According to the late George M. Clark of Higganum, Conn., who succeeded in raising more hay to the acre than any other man in this country, the land should be intensively cultivated all of the previous summer with plows, discs and harrows. Then from the 1st to the 15th of September a heavy application of complete fertilizer, as much as six hundred pounds to the acre should be made, this worked in with disc and harrow, and the seed sowed by hand both ways and this worked in with smoothing harrow. Mr. Clark always claimed that too much seed could not be put on the land, because if it should fall too thick on one place, nature would kill out the surplus. A heavy stand should be obtained and in the spring three to four hundred pounds of fertilizer should again be applied and you can then count on a big crop of fine hay. Mr. Clark secured seven tons to the acre in two cuttings and his meadows lasted for thirteen years. He always fertilized every year and found it paid him handsomely. Try it, farmers.

FOR SALE

A good farm of 160 acres on the Richmond and Big Hill turn-pike, six miles east of Berea. About 75 or 80 acres are in cultivation and the rest, in timber. Good water the year round, good improvements and a good young orchard. Any one wishing to purchase a place, should write or call on M. A. Moody, Post office, Big Hill, Ky.

NOTICE

Berea, Ky., October 3, 1910.

All creditors of W. C. Parks, now deceased, are hereby notified to bring their claims, properly proven, before me, the Administrator of the said W. C. Parks, deceased, for settlement.

J. A. Parks, Administrator,
Hugh, Ky.

SERIAL
STORYArchibald's
AgathaBy
EDITH
HUNTINGTON
MASONAuthor of
"The Real Agatha"Copyright 1919, by W. O. Chapman.
Copyright in Great Britain.

SYNOPSIS.

Archibald Terhune, a popular young bachelor of London, is suddenly aroused from the aimless and indolent life he leads, by the startling news from the law firm of Barnes, Wiloughby & Son, that he is the heir to a sheep farm in Australia bringing in an income of \$20,000 a year. The bequest comes from an aunt, Mrs. Georgiana James of Essex. She makes him her heir on condition that he marry within ten days or forfeit the legacy to a third cousin living in America. The story opens at Castle Wyckoff, where Lord Vincent and his wife, staunch friends of Terhune, are discussing plans to find Terhune a wife within the allotted time. It seems that Lady Vincent is one of seven persons named Agatha, all whom have been close childhood chums. She decides to invite two of them to a party at the castle and have Archibald choose between the guests. Archibald accepts the invitation and the Vincents discuss his prospects in all their varied bearings. He listens to their descriptions of the two Agathas and decides that the sixth shall be his choice. Agatha first and Agatha sixth arrive at the castle. Agatha the Sixth strikes Archibald as a hand-painted beauty. Agatha First is a breezy American girl. Only eight days remain for Archibald to secure a bride. Lady Vincent tells her husband that Agatha the Sixth already cares for Archibald.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

She looked at me with an infinite kindness in her eyes.

"Dear Freddy!" she replied, "can't you see that wouldn't do at all? Archibald must prove he loves her, really loves her, before he can know that."

"But I think he does," I expostulated; "I really believe he cares for her! He's always said he couldn't forget about her, ever since that time we were all here together, when you pretended to be Miss Marsh."

"I haven't a doubt of it," she replied. "If I had, do you think I would have invited the poor girl here to be made sport of? Merely for the sordid purpose of providing your friend with a chance to win a fortune? As if the thing were a kind of game of chance, and she the prize for the man lucky enough to guess right!"

As she said this my wife blushed charmingly, and there was a kind of indignation in her tone. I gaped at her. I didn't see what there was to get so mad about.

"So that's what you did it for? Because you wanted to help Agatha Sixth?" I said slowly, with a feeling that I did not yet quite know my wife. I'm always learning something new, it seems to me, about the unselfishness and sweetness of her character.

"Mainly," she replied. "I've been Agatha Sixth's confidante a long time, and have known of her attachment for your friend ever since the first Castle Wyckoff house party."

"And had long ago resolved to make her cause your own should a chance of furthering it present itself!" I cried with new enthusiasm for her loyalty and devotion to her friends, "good fellow that you are!"

"Don't," said Dearest; "I've just done my hair!" And I laughed as I heard this new variation of an old theme.

"But still," I said, "I don't see why—if they both love each other and you know that they both love each other—I don't see why we can't tell Arch about it, just to hurry things along and put the poor old boy out of his suspense!"

"Because he must prove that he loves her, first!" said Agatha, in tones of decision. "He must, indeed, Freddy. It's imperative that he should. He's an old dear, of course, but at the same time he's too egotistical for anything—too conceited for words! He thinks every girl he meets is in love with him! And for that reason the pursuit, the wooing, must be entirely on his side and fostered by us with the greatest care. It would ruin Agatha Sixth's chances of happiness, suppose she should marry him, if he were to hear by any means whatever that she cared for him, before he tells her he cares for her. And as likely as not, it would break off the match. Men are that way!"

"I suppose you're right," I sighed, "but it seems hard."

"Suppose?" questioned my wife.

"I know," I corrected myself hastily. "You should," she said. "Do you think you would have liked it," her eyes suddenly grew very large and swam in tears, "if any one had told you that I cared, before you'd proposed?"

"No," I said, taking out the fresh handkerchief I had just stowed away in the pocket of my dinner coat, and I knelt down beside her.

"Then don't you think it would be very unkind of us to rob her of the chance to tell him so herself when he asks her, and him of the joy of hear-

ing it first from her lips? Don't you think it would be sacrilege?"

"Murder," I whispered, and pressed the handkerchief to her eyes. "We were so happy—are so happy ourselves"—she murmured in my ear. "I want them to be, too, so don't let's say a word to spoil it, to take it from them, Freddy, dear!"

"I'd die first," I told her, and we were silent a long time while the rooks in the beeches outside our open windows, like an army of little old maids in black, scolded and gossiped about us. But inexplicably enough, I never felt the discomfort of kneeling so long, though there wasn't so much as a rug between my knees and the hardwood floor.

CHAPTER IV.

It was on the morning following that our match-making schemes took a more decisive turn, and the situation which I had resolved to let strictly alone began of itself to develop in a way that really seemed crucial, or I had better say, final.

Dearest and I were playing a fast game of tennis on the court down by the lodge, which was in better condition than the ones nearer the castle, and were hard at it, with the satisfying consciousness that things were going well with our lovers pervading every stroke. We had observed with pleasure on the evening previous that Archibald had done nothing but devote himself to Agatha Sixth, and had brought his devotion in public to a well-managed termination by inviting the girl out for a stroll on the terrace "to see the moon!" Happy excuse for seeing each other! Time-honored and time-worn, but as good as new to each fresh pair of lovers! And from this moonlight walk Agatha had augured, and I had hoped, great things.

Then again early that morning we had seen them depart for a drive to the village, where it seemed young Miss Lawrence had an errand. I don't know that I have mentioned before



Fell to Playing Some Pretty Fast Tennis.

that Lawrence was Agatha Sixth's last name, just as Endicott was Agatha First's. I have grown so used to referring to them as Arch and I were accustomed to do in the days when there was a necessity for keeping their identities a secret beyond the knowledge of their first names, that I'd almost forgotten they had any other.

The best part of the thing was that although they had only two miles to go, the pair had not yet returned. And it was now high noon. Dearest couldn't get over it, and frisked and hopped so, I had to beg her to remember that she was playing tennis and not "cup and ball."

"Forty love!" I called across the net, serving my fast serve that I seldom use against my wife, in my preoccupation as my thoughts would percolate in dwelling upon Arch and his love affair rather than upon the game. "I say, do you think they can have eloped?"

"That's too good to hope for!" returned Agatha, though she was not so successful with the ball. "Game!" I cried, as it smashed into the net. But for once Dearest was not vexed with me for winning. With a smile so abstracted and clairvoyant as to make me guess at once the tenor of her thoughts, she picked up the ball and wandered back to the service line.

"Ready!" she called, but instead of serving, suddenly let her racket fall clattering to the ground.

"Wilfred!" she cried, as if a happy thought had struck her, "do you suppose he will ask her today?"

"More than likely!" I answered exuberantly, and then, coming close up to the net, "but I say, sweetheart, aren't you going to play any more?"

"O, yes!" she cried, starting and stooping quickly to recover her racket. "Of course I am! I was only just thinking—"

"So was I! But don't let's any more, or we can't play the game!" So we succeeded in putting all thought of the two out of our heads and fell to playing some pretty fast tennis.

Agatha First, I may explain, in the meantime was playing golf all by herself down on the course by the river. Dearest had offered her the escort of young Leslie Freer, the rector's son, who lived down in the village, but she would have none of him, to my dismay. In fact I had begun to feel conscience-stricken almost for fear we were neglecting the poor girl in our absorption in our other two guests, but Dearest had reassured me by saying she thought Agatha First was the kind of girl who preferred out-of-door exercise and her own company to any number of young men.

I had just succeeded in making the score of a hotly contested game "deuce" again, when the dog cart in

which Terhune and Miss Lawrence had driven off that morning appeared, approaching briskly from the direction of the castle where Terhune had apparently left his companion on his way to the stables.

"Vantage! In Game!" called my wife triumphantly. "You're no good at all, Wilfred." "Game, set," I replied. "Wonderful good tennis, Dearest, and dropping our racquets, we went to speak to Arch.

I wouldn't have told Dearest for the world, of course, but the truth was that in spite of my praise of her playing, I had let her beat.

"Couldn't you find a groom to take the cart down for you?" I inquired rather indignantly as Terhune came to a halt in the road. "Lazy beggars, those grooms!"

"The butler told me you people were down here playing tennis," said Arch, "and I was in such a hurry to see you I brought it down myself. Thought I'd walk back with you, y'know."

Agatha held out her hands to him eagerly as he got down and stood beside us.

"Then you've got something to tell us!" she cried, "you have!—I know you have!"

"In a way—yes!" he answered, "but it's not what you think, at least not exactly. By Jove, Vincent!" turning to me, "I'm in an awful mess! A beastly unfortunate dilemma, don't you know?"

"But I don't know! What's the trouble, Arch? Tell us!"

"Yes, tell us!" urged my wife.

"Well, you see," began the old boy, and he mopped his brow with his handkerchief in an anxious way that made me feel quite sorry for him, "you see the way of it was, I went and asked her all right, but—" he paused.

"But what! What did she say?" cried Dearest and I together.

"For heaven's sake!" I added, as he still stammered, "get it out!"

"She said," he replied grandly, "that she cared for me."

"Then what on earth are you putting on such a long face about?" I roared, and Dearest asked him anxiously what was wrong about that.

"Why, the trouble is," he told us, getting more and more serious, "that in spite of that admission she won't give me a definite answer until a month from now!"

"But she can't wait that long!" I expostulated, as if Terhune himself were to blame for this complication. "Don't you see that if you're not actually and for a fact engaged by the end of this week you might as well not be engaged at all, at least as far as your aunt's property is concerned?"

"I know," he said. "Nobody sees that any plainer than I do. That's why I'm so upset. What can have possessed the girl, do you suppose? I didn't think she was the trifling kind!"

"Nonsense," declared my wife, authoritatively, "a little coquetry in the right place is perfectly admissible! She didn't want to make it too easy for you, that's all. Very feminine, and quite delightful of her, I call it!"

"That's all very well," replied Terhune with some heat, "and proper enough I dare say! But think what that same coquetry may cost me! And you could see as he said it that he already beheld in his mind's eye that third cousin of his aunt's sitting on the veranda of the house on his aunt's property in Australia, with his feet on the railing.

"Well, if that's all you care about! If you're only interested in getting that silly old fortune of your aunt's, I hope, yes, I positively hope, that she will keep you waiting until it is too late!" said Dearest unexpectedly.

Terhune stared in surprise at this point of view and I own I couldn't help siding with him a little.

"But my dear girl," he protested, "how can I help being interested in it? A fortune's a fortune, and besides, isn't it for her, too, that I want it, as well as myself? And then, you know, how absurd it is if she's going to accept me anyway, as I'm rather sure she is, that she can't say so in time to get me a fortune as well as a wife?"

"Come, now!" I put in, "that does seem reasonable, doesn't it, Dearest?"

"I thought you understood better than that, Wilfred," she said, with a look almost of severity at me, and to Terhune. "I see you must be chastened still further, Archibald," she told him, "until you learn what true love is! Disinterested, unselfish love!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Health.

The body has rights, and we have duties toward it. The body is the lifelong companion of the mind, and it cannot be unimportant how it is treated.

One unbridled passion is enough to destroy the beauty of life. One excess, if it does no more, can mar the grace and harmony of the whole. "He that striveth for the mastery must be temperate in all things."

The duty of a wise care for health is bigger than merely adding to our personal happiness. To a large extent it determines the efficiency of our lives. Many a man learns after it is too late that he would have been fit for better and more work if he had always preserved the sane and sensible bearing toward the laws of health and life which experience teaches. No one in these days has any excuse for ignorance of the common practical rules of health. There are a good many popular books on the subject.—Hugh Ball.

The Retort Apologetic.

"See here, did you tell Von Clubber I was the worst liar you ever met?"

"Not much, old chap! I told him you were the best."—Judge.

The man who hustles when he's young can take it easy when he's old.

TEMPERANCE
LESSONSunday School Lesson for Nov. 13, 1919
Specially Arranged for This PaperLesson Text—Matthew 24:32-51. Memory verse 44.
Golden Text—"Watch and Pray, that ye enter not into temptation."—Matt. 26:41.

The disciples had accepted Jesus as the Messiah and chosen the way which led to the establishment of the kingdom of God. But they were in the meantime to endure great temptations and difficulties; wars, famines, tribulations, hatred, prisons, death, disasters, earthquakes, pestilences, discords, waxing cold, false prophets arising, stars falling, the sun darkened, the moon turned into blood, the powers of heaven shaken, "such as had not been from the beginning of the world"—then, Christ says to his disciples, "when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh; it is near even at the doors." And he also adds, Watch therefore. Be ye also ready. For ye know not on what day your Lord cometh.

The parable of the fig tree is a beautiful illustration showing us that while we cannot know when Christ is coming, we have warnings so as to be on guard, as the first signs of spring bid us prepare for the summer. This generation, that is while some who were listening to him should still be alive, as he himself said.

The time to watch is at the beginning of the course that leads to these results. The day of judgment is the end of the course; the choice lies at the beginning.

Those really watched who so foresaw the future and the true ideal of their lives, that from the beginning they went on toward it by the only path that led to it. They were faithful in every duty. They served their Lord by obedience. They resisted every temptation. They were on every guard against every vice of the devil. They were wide awake, with eyes open to every opportunity, to the signs of the times, to new ways and means, and possibilities.

"Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing. Verily I say unto you, That he shall make him ruler over all his goods." To those who so watched was entrusted the kingdom of heaven, for themselves and for the world.

Those failed to watch who were so absorbed in their own selfish pleasures and gains that they neglected their duties, forgot their Master's interests, were eye-servants. This folly was intensified by beginning "to eat and drink with the drunken." They took the road that led to destruction.

Rev. S. W. Hanks, a second or third cousin of Abraham Lincoln, years ago devised a most vivid temperance lecture called "The Black Valley Railroad," which he illustrated by a large chart. It is given in a book called "The Crystal River."

The Land of the Crystal River is the land which all children enter when they come into this world.

To live in the Land of the Crystal River, the land of temperance, of self-control, of good character, of highest usefulness, of prosperity, of religion, of heaven, should be the hope and the aim of everyone.

The Black Valley country is situated in an extensive lowland, lying between an elevated and extremely fertile and beautiful region, called the Land of the Crystal River, bounding it upon its upper limits and a vast and unexplored desert forming its lower boundary. Vice and crime abound. Innumerable drunkards and criminals are found there. Prisons and poor houses take the place of churches and school houses.

The man in the conning tower at the junction of the Black Valley railroad with the railroad to temperance, would guide all youthful travelers to the better way. He urges all to seek the highest and best life.

We are building a house for ourselves, a body in which we must live, and a character in which our soul must abide. God would have us possess a perfect body, and to put away everything which injures health, which brings weakness or disease. He would have us form a noble character of which we will not be ashamed, which will fit us for heaven and usefulness, and the company of the good. We cannot cheat God, but we can cheat ourselves. By using strong drink in any quantity whatever we are skimping, degrading, making poor and weak the house we have got to live in.

Every drunkard was once an innocent child. Every one was first a moderate drinker. No one ever yet became a drunkard who refused to touch intoxicating drink. Not all who drink moderately do become drunkards, but no one ever became a drunkard who did not first drink moderately.

It is terrible to let a habit begin in youth which will impel us to go on doing wrong against reason, against the power to help others, against love of God, of man, and of country.

"The story is told of a rich young man who sat at a dinner table with a number of friends, and babbled drunken foolishness all the long evening. One of his friends was a court stenographer. Seized by an idea for the help of his friend, he stenographically reported every word that the latter uttered. The next day he had these notes transcribed and sent to the man himself. The latter, shocked, could scarcely believe that he himself had descended to such a level of imbecility. If this the way a man talks when he is drunk, I mean to keep sober hereafter."—William T. Ellis.

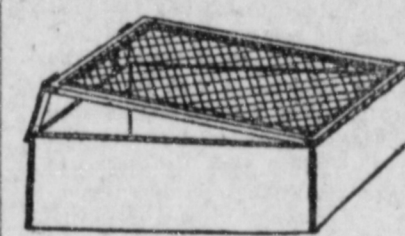


POTATO SORTER VERY HANDY

Tedious Labor Involved Can Be Relieved by Device Shown in Illustration Below.

The tedious labor involved in sorting many bushels of potatoes can be relieved with the device shown in illustration, and the amount of work done in half or a third of the time possible under the hand method, says Orange Judd Farmer. A frame is built to go over a large box or bin. This is covered with 1-inch mesh chicken wire and set so that it slants upon the box or bin. The potatoes are placed upon this screen and the small ones pass through the meshes into the box or bin below.

The larger potatoes roll down toward the lowest end of screen. Two men standing on each side of the device can pick out all the damaged potatoes as they roll down over same, thus securing perfectly sorted potatoes with but a fraction of the time, labor and expense required to sort them by handling each one. If the device is placed on a bin that is several feet from the ground an inclined surface should be placed at the foot of the screen, so the tubers will not be bruised by dropping directly to the floor or ground.



A Handy Potato Sorter.

eral feet from the ground an inclined surface should be placed at the foot of the screen, so the tubers will not be bruised by dropping directly to the floor or ground.

KEEPING MANURE IN WINTER

Its Value as Fertilizer Depends Upon Manner of Its Distribution—How Handled.

(By A. D. Wilson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

One of the important problems on the farm is to conserve as much of the fertility as possible, and still produce good crops. It is well recognized that one of the best ways of doing this is to feed the live stock a large proportion of the crops grown, and to return the by-product, manure, to the land. This brings up the important question of how best to handle this manure so that it will be best conserved.

It is quite generally considered, now, that the most economical way, both as to the economy of labor and elements of fertility, is to haul the manure direct from the barn to the field. In the northern states there are, of course, some days in the winter when it is difficult to get the manure onto the field. However, every day that it is possible, manure should be hauled directly to the field and spread.

There are two ways by which the fertilizing value is lost; the first is by heating, and the second is by leaching. If manure is left in piles about the barn, it soon begins to heat, especially if it contains a large proportion of horse manure. When it heats, the manure is decomposed and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried away. If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field, it dries out; and, as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out, because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil, where it is used.

Considering these facts, and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that, from the standpoint of economy, this is the practical way of handling manure.

Trap for Bee Hive.

Some beekeepers use a trap at the entrance of the hive. This trap allows the workers to pass, but catches and holds the queen when the bees swarm. A new hive is placed upon the old stand when a swarm comes out, and the old one moved to a new place. The bees, not finding the queen with them, return to their old location and enter the new hive, supposing it their own home, and, as they are going in, the queen is released and goes in with them; thus they are really led to live themselves.

Cultivate the Cabbage.

Do not stop cultivating the cabbage this month, and remember that celery, cauliflower and the rhubarb must be cultivated also.

Haying Tools in Field.

Are the haying tools in the field to receive the fall rains?

TRANSFER BEES TO CELLAR

Hives Should Be Taken Indoors Some Time in November—One Method Illustrated.

The bee should be taken into the cellar some time in November. The covers of the hives will be all sealed down tight and it will not be necessary to disturb them, but the hives should all be loosened from the bottom boards, so that there will be no jar when they are picked up.

Great care should be taken not to



Housing the Bees.

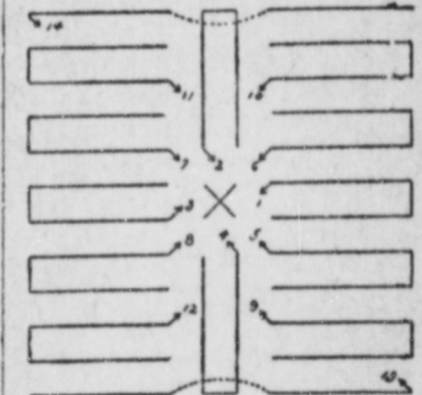
arouse the bees or they are likely to fill themselves with honey and it will be probably five or six months before they have a cleansing flight.

The picture shows how hives can best be transferred to the cellar. Lay on the cellar floor two joists and place the hives on them six or eight inches apart. The next tier is placed on top of the first, each hive resting on two under. This will give ample ventilation.

ONE WAY OF CUTTING CORN

Method Shown in Illustration Is Said by Writer to Be Simple and Practical.

Last winter, after the corn cutting was done, one of your subscribers gave his way of cutting corn. A little later Mr. B. gave his way, stating that Mr. A's way was like a Chinese puzzle. I give my way. If it may help some one, well and good; if not, there is nothing lost except the time it takes to read about it, writes A. F. Thompson in Breeders' Gazette. I



Method of Cutting Corn.

make shocks to 12 hills square in such a manner that I carry ten hills at a time. At first, I tie the four hills in the center of the square for a "starter." I think my method a very simple one. I get the shock ready for the binder twine tie before I leave it.

Storing Potatoes.

If there is danger of frost entering the cellar put the barrels containing the potatoes in the room over the kitchen where the heated air from the range can be used to keep the air at a moderate temperature; they will keep dry and retain their flavor.



FARM NOTES

Seed potatoes, like table stock, should be stored, as cold as possible without frost.

Light injures the flavor of table potatoes, which should be kept in the absolute dark.

It is not necessary to clean garden seed so thoroughly as the seed purchased if it is to be sown by hand.

Good results may be secured from sod ground by plowing in the fall, and in the spring sowing or drilling to peas.

By combining fruit-growing with market-gardening for a few years one can get started in the business on a very small capital.

The first step toward better seed corn for next year must be taken in the fall by selecting the seed ears from the stalks in the field.

A large service rendered by birds is the destruction of various rodent pests, such as gophers, mice and rabbits, which work such havoc to trees and crops when they become numerous.

Certain birds serve as scavengers, consuming decaying animal matter that otherwise might become a source of pollution of our air, streams and water supplies, thus endangering health.

Large sweet potato growers have especially constructed houses supplied with furnace heat to store the crop. The latter part of winter is the best time to market the crop, as prices are then up.

The potatoes should be plowed out as soon as the tops are yellow. If left in the ground too late in the fall the potatoes will make a second growth, which will injure their food and market value.

The potatoes should be dry and free of earth. The potato ground should be drilled to wheat and seeded to grass. If the potatoes have been well fertilized and good culture given, no fertilizer will be needed for the grain.

HOME TOWN HELPS

PARIS THE WORLD'S MODEL

Wide Avenues Add to Attractiveness of French Capital—Other Cities Far Behind.

Its spacious streets make Paris the most attractive and in many respects the most convenient capital in the world. Narrow streets and insanitary areas have been swept away, a large portion of the city has been entirely rebuilt, and its expansion has proceeded in an orderly manner in accordance with a definite plan, modified from time to time, but not altered materially. Paris has now 102 miles of streets 98 feet six inches or more in width. London has not more than 8½, and few of the streets are more than 100 feet wide, whereas some of the avenues in Paris are more than 200 feet wide, and the width of one is as much as 390 feet.

Among world cities that have followed a definite plan of development and expansion Berlin must receive especial mention. The broad boulevards and avenues of its suburbs, Charlottenburg and Schöneberg, are characteristic of districts surrounding the central area of the German capital. A noticeable feature in the plans of both Berlin and Paris is the provision of spacious traffic centers, from which the more important streets radiate in many directions. This principle has been developed in London only to a very limited extent.

It is true that London has done much during the last half-century, first through the metropolitan board of works and later through the London county council, in the way of street improvement, but the works that have so far been undertaken have been criticized by high British authority as "scattered and fragmentary, forming no part of a complete scheme, and designed independently, without reference to a general plan."

When we come to our American cities, such as New York and Chicago, we find that, like London, their growth and development have suffered from a similar absence of plan and centralized effort.

For a Better City.

It is not a vast population alone that makes a great city. We have never been carried away with the ambition for a town large in numbers. We do crave quality; but what there should be about numbers, after the point is reached that brings to a city practically all that any city can have, we do not see. Indianapolis has certainly attained a size which enables it to command the great advantages of city life. More than this were repetition. After there are parks sufficient, theaters, paved streets, lights, schools and public transportation, what were size except more of the same? The thing that every city ought to strive after (and this be it said will bring increase of size) is quality. We spoke recently to two things that make more for a better city. One is low taxation. It is useless to try to make a city what it ought to be if its tax rate becomes overburdensome. Almost invariably with American cities excessive taxation means loose management, extravagance and waste. And no city can have a worse advertisement than that and none a better than low taxation that by good management keeps up efficiency.

The other thing to which we spoke was clean byways and alleys and back yards.—Indianapolis News.

For a Spotless Town.

The Kansas City chief of police has issued a rather drastic order as follows: "Arrest on view any person throwing paper or other rubbish on the streets or in vacant lots; any person excavating without a permit; any person tacking or sticking cards or posters on sidewalks, fence poles or in other public places; any person scattering handbills or circulars on sidewalks, streets, porches, yards or private premises or distributing them to passersby; all teamsters who allow dirt or rubbish to fall from their wagons. Patrolmen are also instructed to notify all owners or agents of vacant property on their beats that weeds must be cut at once and all rubbish removed; to notify owners of abutting property where earth has washed down onto the street or sidewalk to remove the same immediately; cause the immediate removal of manure piles which may be in the alleys."—Twentieth Century Magazine.

Oppose Billboard Advertising.

What can be done to eliminate objectionable out-of-door advertising was the principal topic discussed by the associated bill posters and distributors, who held their annual meeting in Chicago a few days ago. The chairman of the censors' committee said in his report: "Our aim is to eliminate everything objectionable from out-of-door advertising. We are in harmony with all the organizations which are working for this end. We have co-operated with the Woman's Christian Temperance union, the art leagues and the civic leagues of the different cities in which we work."

All for Good of Community.

Everything in which a community can join and take part is for the real good of the community.

IMPORTANCE OF CONCRETE DRAIN TILE ON FARM

Becomes Harder and Stronger With Age and Can Be Made as Porous as Those Made of Clay—Retains Its Shape.

Concrete tile become harder and stronger with age and may be made as porous as clay tile; in comparison the clay tile becomes water-soaked and disintegrates in the years of service, thus causing broken tile and a useless drain.

This is easily demonstrated by taking up concrete tile and clay tile that have been imbedded in the ground; while the former are as strong as one could wish and lift easily, the clay are brittle, and must be handled with extreme care to prevent breakage.

Again, to employ vitrified clay tile is to make a drain that does not absorb water from the soil except at the joints; while a concrete tile has all the advantages of being porous and yet fully as strong as the best vitrified tile.

The simple machine illustrated with this article may be built in any size at a slight cost, and will enable anyone to make the best quality of concrete tile at a cost of 55 cents a rod when made in the 4-inch size; 77 cents a rod for 5-inch; 88 cents for 6-inch; \$1.10 for 8-inch; \$1.65 for 9-inch; \$1.88 for 10-inch, and \$2.64 for 12-inch tile.

The cost is based on sand at 75 cents a cubic yard; cement at \$2 per barrel; labor at \$2 a day. The tile are made as strong as possible, using one part cement to three parts of the gravel, which will give them all the strength needed for any service.

The 4-inch tile are made three-quarters of an inch thick; the 5, 6, and 8-inch tile are made one inch thick; the 9 and 10-inch are made 1 3/8 inches thick, and the 12-inch 1 1/2 inches thick.

In this manner you can estimate the cost of your drain and easily compare with the cost of clay tile of the same size.

By employing the proper methods for handling concrete in the winter, you may employ your spare time during the winter in making this much-needed article on the farm, and thus save the cost of labor, which is the greatest item in the above table of costs, averaging from 44 to 77 cents per rod of tile.

The machine explained in this article is one making a 6-inch tile, and from this explanation any other tile may be easily constructed.

A box form is built of two boards 18 inches long and 2 inches wide. And two boards 18 inches long and 10 inches wide. These are joined together to make a form, the inside measurements being 8x8 inches and 18 inches high.

Fasten these boards together with two hinges at each of three corners, and the fourth corner fasten with two hooks and eyelets as shown in the illustration; this allows the machine to be folded back from the tile without injury.

Now nail in each corner of this box some three-cornered or beveled strips 18 inches long, but nail to just one side of board only, which will hold them in place and yet allow the machine to fold back from the work easily.

For the core take a 6-inch stove-pipe 24 inches long and inside same place a 6-inch board 30 inches long, nailing securely as shown in the illustration. The top of this board is cut to make a handle to draw out the core, as illustrated.

The bottom is cut down to leave a small three-quarters-of-an-inch projection or pin on same, which sets into the holes bored in the pallet, thus insuring the core being always in the center of the form.

The pallets are made of any boards larger than the form used for molding the tile, and in the center is bored a three-quarter-inch hole to receive the pin on the bottom of the board in the core.

The outside part of the mold is held in position by four iron pins or spikes. These are placed by setting the casing in the correct position on the pallet and then on each side mark where the pin is to be placed, bore a hole for the same and arrange so it can be easily inserted and removed. Small bolts or spikes will do for this purpose.

A pallet is prepared for as many tile as you wish to make each day, and the tile are left on the same for at least 48 hours before removing,

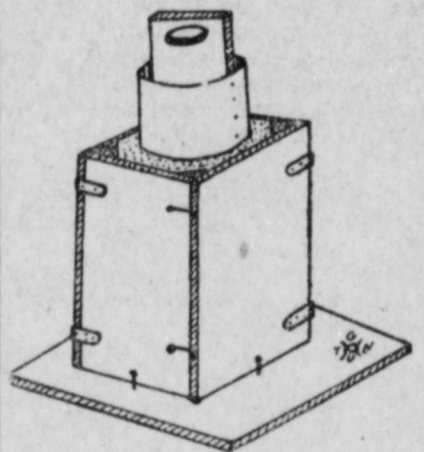
when they may be piled up and the pallets used again.

In operating, the machine is placed in position on the pallet with the core in place. The mortar is placed in the mold and tamped down.

The tamping process must begin with the first mortar put in, otherwise the tile will be too porous. Add mortar and tamp down, and so on until the mold is filled. Now simply draw out the core and unhook the sides and fold back from the tile leaving it upon the pallet to dry for 48 hours.

The tile thus made are 18 inches long, requiring but 11 to the rod, and are octagon in shape which is so planned that they may be easily laid.

A round tile must be very carefully bedded, otherwise they will get out of line, and for the inexperienced



Concrete Tile Machine.

worker this is a hard matter. A tile made in the octagon design has a flat surface, and thus all you have to do is to make the bottom of the trench smooth and insure the tile remaining in line.

The cost of this design over a round tile is but very little, and as it has many advantages, it should appeal to the inexperienced worker as he cannot help but secure correct and satisfactory results.

While the tile may be made in shorter lengths, it is merely a waste of labor as the 18-inch lengths are much quicker laid, and the tile are porous so the joints need not be as close as with vitrified clay.

Another great advantage of concrete tile is that each tile is perfect, while clay tile are very apt to draw out of shape in burning, and thus make trouble when laying them.

NECESSITY OF GOOD CROPS

Farmer Is in Better Position to Stand Poor Yield Than Manufacturer, Banker and Railroad Man.

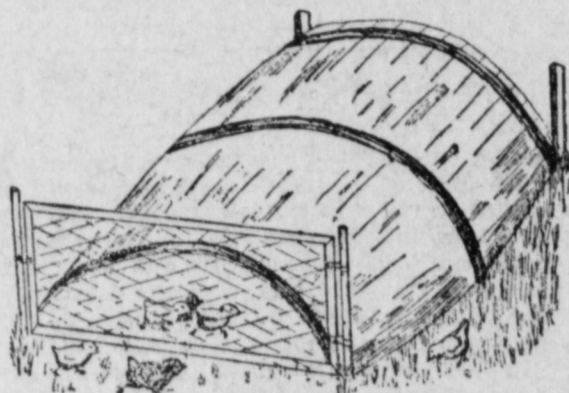
(By G. R. PERKINS.)

Who is most interested in a good crop and a sure crop? The farmer, the manufacturer, the railroad man, merchant, or the banker? The more I study the problem the more it looks as though the farmer is the best fixed to stand a poor crop, and that it hurts the others more. The farmer loses less sleep over it than any of the others and proportionately fewer farmers fail than any of the other lines of business mentioned in a time of poor crops. The farmer can get his living from the farm, can reduce expenses and economize in a way that the others cannot. From this it is plain that it is of vital interest to all that crops be a sure thing for each year, and each of these industries which has really grown out of the farm ought to put forth their best effort to see that the farmer handles his farm according to the best that we know of farming.

Selecting Breeds.

Farmers care more for the quality of their cattle, sheep and horses than they used to do. It is as much as advantage to extend their pride and care to poultry as to any branch of their work. A flock of uniform size and color is very attractive and live birds sell better.

EXCELLENT COOP FOR CHICKS



Secure a stout, clean barrel and drive shingle nails through the hoops on both sides of each stave, clinching them firmly, says Farm Press. Divide the barrel into halves—lengthwise—sawing through both the bottom and hoops. Secure the coop to four

stakes—one driven at each corner. One end is, of course, closed by the half of the bottom. The other should be protected by a gate. It is well to cover the whole outfit with wire screening to protect it against animals which prowl by night.

GOD'S MESSENGERS

By REV. STEPHEN PAULSON

Text.—He maketh the winds his messengers; his ministers a flaming fire.—Ps. 104:4.

And Jacob went on his way and the messengers of God met him.—Gen. 32:1.

There are two supreme realities in the universe—God and man. From time to time messages are exchanged between them and that is religion. When man speaks to God it is prayer and worship. When God speaks to man it is guidance and inspiration. What God did once for prophets and apostles, He does for merchants and husbandmen.

Not that God's messengers always speak with human voices. He speaks through man's inner consciousness, through memory, through some incident or occurrence in your life. To David God spoke by the sad and stern prophet. To Solomon He spoke through fear; to Peter through a simple meal spread on the shore of the lake. And so every day God's messengers stand at the door of your soul, bringing encouragement or warning, or overtures of love from

Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, superintendent. The voice of conscience in man's soul is the voice of God. What a wonderful picture of the accusatory power of conscience is drawn in Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth. After accomplishing his purpose on Duncan Macbeth goes into his wife's room and locks the door. It is midnight and the stars are shining brightly, and it is so still that they can hear each other's heart beat. But Macbeth hears footsteps approaching the door, and a voice which says: "Sleep no more; Macbeth hath murdered sleep." Like Jacob the guilty king had met God's messengers, and evermore he was to hear in the night the footfall of the unseen pursuer, that Nemesis which was upon his track. Oh, it is a long and thrilling journey that man makes through life, and every day the messengers of God meet him, and sometimes he heeds their message, but often he takes his own way and wanders off into the desert.

The life drama of which this meeting with the divine messengers is a part, has to do with the education of Jacob. He had deceived his aged and blind father, robbed his brother, and is now fleeing from his wrath. He is in the desert and is overcome by remorse, and he fears that armed men may overtake him and bring him back to punishment. In that day he prayed that night might come and hide him. When night fell he was alone with nature and God. The stars above him seemed to pierce into his soul like accusing eyes. He knelt and prayed and then he fell into a troubled slumber. And it seemed to him that a bright star lengthened into a long beam of light that reached to the earth, and the beam of light broadened into a stair up which the angels of God took his prayer and penitence, and down which they brought encouragement and mercy. And hope began to stir in his heart that God might pardon his sins, and that in God's mercy he might redeem the future.

How human and real is this chapter in the story of a man's soul. It might be a page torn out of our own biography. The epoch of divine messengers is not gone. There is no life so isolated, no talent so small, but that God has for it his message and purpose. In the river that flows to the sea, the individual drops lose their identity, but in the great river of humanity that flows to eternity, there is no loss of individual identity. Each soul is as it were a separate star divided by millions of miles from its neighbor. "Jacob went on his way and the messengers of God met him." It is your own story. Do not look for some great manifestation when God speaks to you. When God made Himself known to Elijah a great earthquake shook the foundations of the mountains, but God was not in the earthquake; and a fire came which blistered the rocks, but God was not in the fire; and a windstorm came which uprooted the trees, and God was not in the storm; and there came a still, small voice, and God was in that still small voice.

So the messengers of God come to you in the still small voice of daily experience. Memory bears in her arms the sheaves of the yesterday, and it is to you a messenger of God. Alone in the desert, Jacob remembered his past life with all its sordid meanness. The faces of his aged parents and of his wronged brother came up before him. Some men's sins go before them into judgment and some march like caravans under the guidance of memory.

What an illustrated volume is the book of memory. In this very moment you may open it upon your lap. There is the old house where you were born, and here are the faces of your playmates. Now you walk old paths, and now you look upon the faces of friends separated from you by many years. What magic is here! Yet what sacred ministry.

In the desert Jacob feared the consequences of his misdeeds, and fear may also be a messenger of God. A wise man of old said: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." It is wisdom indeed that fears to do wrong, that turns man from evil purposes. Such fear may save a man's soul, even as the warning of danger at the edge of a precipice may save a man's life.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks.....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910.....	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910..	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance.....	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks.....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911.....	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911..	9.40	9.90	9.00
Total for term.....	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance.....	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks.....	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911.....	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911..	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term.....	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance.....	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

STUDENTS MUST ENGAGE ROOMS AT ONCE FOR WINTER TERM.

Every effort is being made to provide boarding accommodations for the young people who wish to attend Berea the coming winter—Term opening Jan. 4, 1911.

The great number here this fall, and the unusual number of applicants for the winter, show that we shall not be able to provide for all.

We therefore give notice that no students should come to Berea for the winter term except those who have engaged boarding accommodations through the College Secretary, Mr. Will C. Gamble.

Write to him at once, sending one dollar as a deposit (to be returned when you leave if you return your key, books, etc., all right) and tell him what department you wish to enter.

Students cannot board outside College buildings except with kinsfolk and by special permission.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Mr. Ned McHone, The Citizen's general agent, has been working in Leslie County for the past week or ten days and during November will be in Leslie, Clay and Jackson counties. Through him The Citizen sends its greetings to all its subscribers and strangers as well and feels confident of the hearty welcome he will receive.

JACKSON COUNTY ANNVILLE

Anncville, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Tate visited their cousin, Miss Mattie Medlock, this week and attended church here.—The Rev. Jas. Brewer has been holding a revival at the Anncville Baptist Church for the last week, which was very largely attended.—Those who attended the Teachers' Association on Terrill Creek, Saturday, were Misses Lizzie Ingram, Mattie and Etta Medlock, Messrs. L. T. Medlock, Charley Davidson, Bob Johnston, Bob Akeman, Henry C. Ingram and Miss C. M. Tracy. All reported a very nice time.—Dan Gabbard and Berry Little were visiting friends in Anncville, Saturday and Sunday, and took dinner with L. T. Medlock.—Miss Cora Amyx and Mr. Andy Kinser took dinner with Miss Mattie Medlock last Thursday. Miss Amyx had been visiting her sister in London and was on her way home.—Henry C. Ingram, who has been working in the missionary work in Illinois for the last two years has been visiting friends and relatives here, for the last few weeks. He left the 24th to continue Christian work.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson have gone to visit their relatives in Breathitt County.—Frank King has moved to Anncville to make his home for some time.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Worthington have moved into their beautiful new home.—The work on the dormitory which is being built near the Anncville Academy is progressing nicely and will soon be completed.—J. H. Short was calling on the merchants here recently.

CARICO

Carico, Oct. 31.—The people have begun gathering corn in this vicinity.—Jacob Hurley was the guest of S. R. Roberts, Friday night.—The infant child of Arthur McDaniel is very sick.—S. R. Roberts visited friends on Moores Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—F. Cornelius was in McKee last Saturday on business.—John Sumers is planning to build a new house.—J.



To Educate Your Children!

This ceiled cottage, of four rooms, with table, chairs and bedstead may be rented for \$10 a Term. Renter must give reference. Other dwellings of various sizes and for very reasonable prices.

Address, T. J. OSBORNE, Berea, Ky.

—There is a good attendance in our public schools now. They expect to have an exhibition and a "Harvest Home" service on Thanksgiving.

VINE

Vine, Oct. 28.—Much road work is being done as the roads are in a very bad condition.—G. W. Browning made a business trip to Anncville, Wednesday.—W. M. Pennington and son, Levi, are hauling staves from Welchburg to East Bernstadt this week.—Jno. Fields has returned home and expects to remain for some time.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark of Madison County are visiting their son, C. C. Clark, this week.—Most every one has completed his work digging sweet potatoes.—Joe Estridge and Sarah E. St. John were quietly married some few days ago at the home of the bride.—Fannie Scott and Lucy McQueen visited Mrs. Lottie McQueen, Wednesday.

OWSLEY COUNTY TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Oct. 24.—Dudley and W. W. Wilson made a business trip to Louisville last week.—E. C. White moved to Quicksand, Breathitt Co. We regret very much to have him part with us.—The Travelers Rest second nine, known as the "Bumble Bees," played an interesting game of ball with the Dry Fork nine Sunday. Score 14 to 4 in favor of the "Bumble Bees."—Nettie and Allie Scott were the guests of Pearl Strong, Sunday.—Born to Mrs. Jesse Waggoner, a fine girl baby, Oct. 20th.—The Travelers Rest School defeated the Vincent school Friday afternoon in a game of ball. Score 5 to 4.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Oct. 28.—A heavy frost appeared last night.—Little Lester Bryant is low with fever.—Isaac Carmack and wife returned from Hamilton, O., Wednesday.—James Anderson preached to a large audience at Walnut Grove, Sunday.—M. L. Gentry and family of Lee County are visiting

gan was visiting in this vicinity, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Woodall of Berea are visiting relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith were Berea visitors one day last week.—Walter Wren who has been at Taylorsville, Ill., returned home a few days ago.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant are visiting relatives in Taylorsville, Ill., this week.—Lyda Levett returned home Friday, after a pleasant visit in Madison County.—Geo. Poynter was a Berea visitor, Saturday.—Andrew Wren is visiting home folks.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert visited Mrs. Mattie Gadd near Rockford, Sunday.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Oct. 29.—Leo Mullins, who was recently thrown from his wagon when a fast passenger train struck it, is slowly improving.—Mrs. Jennie Ball is with home folks this week.—Mrs. Mollie Singleton and two daughters, Mary and Hallie, of Cooksburg, visited friends Sunday.—F. P. Robinson was in Johnetta, Thursday.—Charlie Rader called on friends here, Sunday.—Geo. Sims left Thursday, for Casey County to look after some farms.—Lewis Clark and wife of Pineville are visiting D. C. Clark and other relatives in this vicinity.—Mrs. Nerva Leger expects to move to Wildie this week where she will make her future home.—Robert Allen visited D. M. Singleton last Sunday.

WILDIE

Wildie, Oct. 30.—Ella Adams was with home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of Sam Coffey, a girl.—Mrs. Albert Reynolds and Miss Maude Reynolds were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Hiatt, Sunday.—Mrs. Harrison Reams visited W. D. Laswell, Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of Marcus Sigmon, Oct. 27th, a boy.—Alfred Wood was with home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Anne Richardson returned to her home in Madison County after a two months visit here.—Mrs. Milla Aldrich and Mrs. Mary E.

DUTY

Duty lies close to the hand,
Not what we wish or desire,
Not that to which we aspire.
Oft we can not understand
Why, when abroad is the land
Full of adventurous fire,
Duty lies close to the hand.

Duty lies close to the heart,
Not the fair dreams of an hour,
Thrilling, compelling in power,
Pleading the world is our mart,
Urging us on to take part,
Crushing life's tenderest flower,
Duty lies close to the heart.

Louis Winter.

Town and Country.

friends and relatives.—Wm. Mays, U. S. marshal, and G. J. Gentry, special employe, captured Ed. Bishop on Buffalo a few days ago. A reward of sixty dollars had been offered for his capture.—Jas. Kelley recently occupied the house vacated by W. Hacker at the mouth of Jordan Branch.—Born to the wife of A. B. Carmack, a bouncing girl.—The little infant of F. Gentry is very ill.—Hog buyers are numerous in this part of the county.

ESTILL COUNTY WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Oct. 31.—Joe Wagers visited his brother Jim in Berea the first of the week.—Mr. and Mrs. Horace Warford were the guests of Jno. Kelley and wife, Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. Miller on the 28th, a boy.—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Scrivner visited Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Warford, Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wagers on the 27th, a boy.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wilson were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers, Saturday night and Sunday.—Irvine Scrivner is visiting his family in Lexington.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY BOONE

Boone, Oct. 31.—Church services were held at Fairview church, Sunday, conducted by the Rev. W. Bryant of Cartersville.—Mrs. Lucy Northern, who has been quite sick, is improving rapidly.—Ellen Poynter is slowly recovering.—H. Chastain fell from a roof which he was painting last week and injured his back. He seems to be recovering rapidly, however.—Geo. Lamb of Dreyfus was in Boone a few days last week.—Dr. Gibson of Richmond was in this vicinity one day last week.—Mrs. Quisenberry returned home a few days ago after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives near Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bracker of Berea were in town, Sunday.—E. McClure of Mor-

Coffey were in Berea last week on business.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Cox visited Mr. and Mrs. B. Turpin, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Lee Mullins is getting along nicely.—Mrs. Mary Huston, of Hazel Patch is visiting her father, Colman Burdette.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark of Middlesboro visited in this vicinity last week.—Mrs. George Caterer was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Dotson, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Henry Elkins visited in Richmond last week.—Mrs. Lella Polly of Hamilton, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives.—Rev. M. G. Fish preached here on Oct. 23.—Linard Burdette, the little son of Allen Burdette, who fell from a tree and broke his leg, is getting along nicely.

LAUREL COUNTY BONHAM

Bonham, Oct. 28.—Dan Hoskins, who moved to Bell County last spring, has moved back again to his farm.—Mr. Frank Hicks, who sold out a few days ago, has moved to Illinois to make his future home.—William Pitman has sold out and has moved to Texas where he expects to make his home in the future.—Miss Linda Johnson has been in ill health for a few days.

MADISON COUNTY SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Oct. 31.—A light snow fell here on the night of Oct. 28th.—Mrs. S. C. Bogle has rented her property to G. T. Johnson and is planning to move to Berea soon.—Mr. and Mrs. Beatty Pigg are the proud parents of a baby in their home.—D. C. Pullins of Berea passed thru en route to Jackson County last week, trading.—Wm. Anderson and sister, also John Jones and daughter, visited at the home of J. W. Lake Friday night and report an enjoyable time.—Mrs. Alice Cruise of Jackson Co. is very sick at her mother's home of this place.—Wm. B. Lake has just completed delivering a lot of portraits and frames

A Good Example

"I am a good example," writes Mrs. R. L. Bell, of McAlester, Okla., "of what Cardui will do for suffering women."

"I suffered with my head and back, for over six years, and although I tried everything, I never could get anything to do me any good, until I began to take Cardui."

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You will be glad to take it when you are tired, miserable and when life seems a weary grind. It will put new thoughts into your head, fresh courage into your mind.

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If sick or weak, get a bottle today. At all druggists.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

in this vicinity and elsewhere.—The Misses Johnson have purchased a new parlor set with which they are much pleased.—Bob Harris who has been away for some time has returned to Kentucky again.—Mr. and Mrs. John Whitmore visited at the home of Mr. Jones on Sunday.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Ab Powell of Henry County are visiting relatives here this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mundy were in Berea, Friday, on business.—Isaac Bowman of Conway, formerly of Jackson Co. has moved here. We now have three of Jackson County's ex-sheriffs living in Kingston, Lewis Sandlin, Jno. C. Powell and Isaac Bowman.—Mrs. Babe Stone and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brumback of Birch Lick passed thru Friday morning on their way to Fayette County to visit relatives.—Irvin Roberts of Jackson County has bought out Levi Kimberlain and will move here soon.—Martha Powell spent Thursday and Friday with her brother, L. C. Powell, at Big Hill.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin were the guests of W. P. Sandlin of Richmond, Sunday.—Gertrude Todd spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lamb.—Jessie Young went to Berea Saturday on business.—The Methodist meeting is still going on, conducted by Brandenburg, Hobbs, Mrs. Crouse and Mrs. Burk.—Marion Collins of Richmond is visiting Margaret and Proctor Yates.—Prof. and Mrs. Gamble of Berea visited our Sunday school here Sunday evening.—Ora Flanery of Richmond visited home folks Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bales visited relatives at Berea, Sunday.—Mrs. Ellen Powell was the guest of Mrs. L. A. Bowman, Saturday evening.—Several from Dreyfus attended church here, Sunday.—Mrs. Joe Azbill of Richmond called on Mrs. Mary Riddell, Tuesday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Flanery spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Brandenburg near Duncan.

Hamilton, O., Letter.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 31.—The first snow of the season fell here Friday, Oct. 28th, which was followed by freezing weather.—The political campaign has opened in Ohio between Hardin, Republican candidate for governor, and Gov. Harmon as the Democratic candidate.—The Hon. Jas. R. Garfield, son of Ex-Pres. Garfield, speaks in Hamilton Tuesday night, Nov. 1st in the interest of the Republican party in this state.—The Y. M. C. A. has just closed a financial campaign in Hamilton. \$150,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of building a new Y. M. C. A. building. The night of the last day great excitement prevailed, whistles of the different manufactories were blown, horns blown, and bells tolled. Also \$10,000 was subscribed the same week for Mercy Hospital.—Bertha Johnston, daughter of Granvil Johnston, is in poor health.—Grig Maupin will soon have his new dwelling on Cleveland Ave. ready for occupancy.—James Baker, son of A. J. Baker of Owsley County, and wife arrived in Hamilton, from Lexington last week.—The First Baptist church is making about \$1,000 repairs and improvements on its building.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Gabbard and children who have recently been making an extended visit with home folks and relatives in Owsley County, Ky., have returned home.—The Rev. S. B. Hiley, pastor of the First Baptist church, attended the Ohio Northern Baptist convention which was held in Mansfield, O., two weeks ago.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Durham and baby have moved to Middletown, O., where Mr. Durham is employed in the carpenter trade.—Mrs. Durham was once a Berea student, being known as Miss Effie Roberts, a sister of George, who gradu-

ated at Berea. George is now a successful insurance agent in Hamilton, being connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Co.—The Bell Jewelry store on High Street was robbed Friday night. The intruder pried the weather boarding off and forced his way thru the wall. Eight silver watches, three gold watches, three dozen baby rings, three dozen gold filled rings and one dozen assorted rings were stolen. This store has been robbed at least six times during the past few years.

LAND FOR SALE

I have for sale privately about 290 acres of fine land 3 1-2 miles north of Berea on Richmond and Berea pike. This is one of the best improved farms in Madison County. It has on it a nice brick house with 8 or 10 rooms, Tenant houses, barns, cribs, wagon shed, poultry house, ice house and many other buildings. Two large cisterns, and abundance of stock water. Price \$85 per acre, 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser, possession given Jan. 1, 1911. This farm is susceptible of division, but one piece will not be sold without the other.

I also have a place containing 32 acres all in grass. No improvements except new wire fence. Price \$1,500, 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Besides this property I have an interest in some land adjoining the town of Berea which can be bought worth the money. If interested, address,

J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky.

I have no agents.



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